THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

[illegible]o Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER ISSUED 1800.

Original Poetry.

AMERICA

WRITTEN [illegible] SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[illegible] were Americans, an American am I,
[illegible] 'tis my boast that I was born beneath this western sky;
I prize my [illegible] birthplace for its freedom and its fame.
In it my fathers lived and died—I hope to do the same.
I've heard of foreign countries which are very fair to see,
But this, dear old America, is fair enough for me;
And he that on its happy soil is not content to stay,
May leave it when he likes, and find a better where he may.

We may not have the mountains which some other lands may show,
Their sides adorned with vineyards and their summits crowned with snow;
We may not boast the grandeur or the melancholy grace
Which tells of time's destroying hand or war's terrific race;
But we have fertile valleys, we have hills and dales and dells
Where peace and plenty smile around, and sweet contentment dwells;
And we have cliffs that beetle o'er and battle with the spray
Of a thousand waves that roll around a shore as free as they.
There's not a sea that on its breast a hostile fleet can bear,
But our fair flag is seen to float in stern defiance there;
There's not a clime in East or West, but echoes with the fame
Of Freedom's dauntless warriors and with Columbia's name.
Our ancient institutions and our good American laws
Have won from ev'n our bitterest foes their wonder and applause,
Oh, his must be a craven heart who would not make a stand
For altar-stone, for hearth and home in such a native land.

Toronto, Canada West.

Pictures of Life.

BLOBBS OF WADHAM.

My name is Withers—Richard Withers, of Jermyn Street, London, ostensibly an importer of foreign wines. I don't mention it by way of advertisement, but that I may not be introduced to the public under false pretences. I am not Blobbs of Wadham; that is what I wish to be understood clearly. In the year eighteen hundred and ten, or thereabouts, the great firm of Nature and Company falling short, I suppose, in their original material, issued a couple of duplicates—fac-similes—and I had the misfortune to be one of them. We were not twins: there was no mystic sympathy of being between us to whisper each to each, "Thou hast a double;" no cuticle, or smallest superfluity of skin, as had been granted to the Siamese, to hint that there was a ditto somewhere. Long Experience, our only common mother, was left to teach us this; and in my education, at least, that lady has proved herself a Tartar.

My first introduction to a knowledge of the other lusus was not till some few years ago. As I was walking along Fleet Street, on my way into the City on business, I was saluted from behind with a most tremendous thwack across the shoulders. I turned round between purple and white; for, angry as I was, a little reminiscence flashed across me of a certain bill transaction—a thing that will mix itself up somehow with the wine trade—and I thought it just possible that this assault had arisen from some unprofessional view of that matter; but an utter stranger, with outstretched hand and beaming smile, confronted me.

"Deelighted to see you, old bol," said he. "How is the woife and the piccaninnies?"

"Sir," I replied, rubbing my back as well as I was able, "I am a bachelor."

"D'ye mane to say ye are not Blobbs?" said he.

"Certainly I do, sir," answered I, with warmth.

"Well, then, it's nothing more nor less than a coincidence," said he.

"Sir," said I, "it is a blister." And it was a blister.

The very next day, and almost in the same place, across the shoulders, I received two thwacks from that identical cane, and in the same unmistakeable Hibernian accents, I heard it shouted; "I took another man for you yesterday, Blobbs; but, bedad, I've got you today."

I happened to have a nephew at Wadham College, Oxford, at that time; and, not without an eye to business, I went down to stay there for a week. I had heard a good deal before of the hospitality of the University, but the cordial manner of those Fellows did surprise me.

"[illegible] to see us at last," exclaimed one, heartily, [illegible] as he shook my hand most —henpecked [illegible]'re getting bald, my friend you're stouter than [illegible] crown—eh, eh? And [illegible] deal." [illegible], too, a good

"Really, sir," I began, "these [illegible] remarks"—but my nephew came up just at the moment, and prevented any explanation. In the combination-room, after dinner, I sat next to the sub-warden, and was treated with all imaginable kindness. "I have some wine of this character," I was casually remarking, as I held the glass up against a candle, "that has been with me this twenty years."

"Then I don't know where you put it to," [illegible] a gruff voice, lower down. "For a [illegible] who drinks habitually, I must say, I don't [illegible] worse wine than yours."

"[illegible]n't you mind what Savage says," said [illegible], gently; "you know his strange ways."

"[illegible] I do mind what Savage says, sir," I [illegible] "and I don't know his ways. I am [illegible] sit here, and hear my wine run [illegible], or any other man."

"[illegible] Blobbs, Blobbs, you did not use to be [illegible] as that up here," interposed the [illegible] at chapels, bad at lectures, shocking [illegible] knocking-in, but always good-tempered [illegible]dy to take a joke."

"Gen[illegible]" exclaimed I, "once for all, I am not [illegible]"

[illegible] "once for [illegible] but little good for me to say [illegible] other college [illegible] went out to breakfast at an [illegible] everybody [illegible] was purposely introduced to [illegible] of [illegible]ard Withers; but the [illegible] confusion [illegible] almost as bad as the [illegible] six times [illegible], and I was asked about [illegible] I got quite to [illegible] Blobbs of Wadham. [illegible] way in which [illegible] it was coming, by the features, [illegible] would survey my [illegible] at the absurd like[illegible] with "Mr. With[illegible] by the wrong name, [illegible] from addressing me [illegible] one of these [illegible] by anticipating the [illegible] he had got thus far [illegible] "No; I don't know [illegible] at all," which rather terrified him.

The disadvantages of [illegible] to this person have been [illegible] by no bore [illegible] for Blobbs, [illegible] a lift in his carriage [illegible] so much as [illegible] young creature [illegible] the wife or sister of [illegible] take, as being [illegible] trary, Mrs. Blobbs has been [illegible] to me, more than once, in the form of [illegible] Nemesis, or avenging female.

"Lucky Mrs. Blobbs [illegible] to-night, my boy [illegible] we were speaking about, don't [illegible] I'll tell your wife." I should [illegible] if some domestic recriminations took place somewhere in consequence of my firm refusal; I believe and hope that Blobbs is not altogether exempt from the results of our similitude; that the toll and truth of our double has befallen him likewise.

After a few score of these mistakes had happened, I learned to take them quietly enough; if I was arrested for debt, or even lodged in Newgate for murder, to-morrow, it would not much distress me; "it's Blobbs," I should say, "that's all." The former, indeed, is not unlikely, for he is a very fast character, or, at all events, has lots of half-mad friends; just before the pillars were taken away from the Regent's Quadrant, I had a proof of this. I was coming from the Piccadilly end, at my ordinary quiet pace (for I am very respectable, and not thin), when I was violently seized by the shoulders, and threaded—run in and out—through each of the pillars, all the way to the top. It was in the mid afternoon, and the proceeding attracted every eye; but what did I care? What was the use of caring? "It is some friend of Blobbs's of Wadham, having his lark," I said to myself; "and he will be very much astonished when he comes to find out that he has got hold of the wrong man!" as soon as I could get my breath again, I gave Blobbs's friend in charge to a policeman, and he paid five pounds for that little run of his; it would have been cheaper for him to have taken a cab.

I never saw this parody upon me in all my life, but I have been very near seeing him; I got into a coach at Dorchester, one night, to go to Weymouth, and had to pay about forty miles' fare further back—from Honiton, I think. The guard, and the coachman, and the insides, all swore to my having travelled that distance, and I was obliged to give the money—I have no doubt for Blobbs.

And yet it was better so, perhaps, than to have met him; what horror to have awoke suddenly, and beheld oneself sitting opposite in the dim obscure! Echoing, perhaps, one's cry of terror, wearing his hair after the same porcupine fashion, and with cheeks of the like fear-stricken hue!

What a shocking business it will be when one of us two dies! Perhaps, we shall expire simultaneously. Otherwise, when an enfranchised-looking female, in a widow's cap, comes suddenly upon me in the street, and faints, I shall then know that Blobbs is dead.—*Household Words.*

FINANCIERING.

One of the most remarkable and successful cases of financiering we find in the Editor's Table of the Pioneer Magazine.

Baron Rothschild sat in his office counting his gains, and calculating the risks of certain loans, which had been offered him, when a spruce, handsome young man entered, and requested the loan of two thousand pounds. "What is the security?" said the Baron, without looking up. "My note!" was the reply. The great money-lender turned and surveyed his applicant, scrutinizing him from head to foot. There must have been something honest in the young man's face, for the Baron was evidently pleased with the result of his scrutiny. "Would two thousand be sufficient, young gentleman?" said he, "I can let you have ten as well as two." "Two will answer my purpose now," said the would-be-borrower, though I could of course use ten thousand." "I do not say that I will lend it," said the Baron, "but I can put you in the way of getting ten times that amount, if you know how to take advantage of opportunities. The young man trembled, surprised at the usual complaisance of a man who in money matters had the reputation of being very severe. He feared that he was about to propose some doubtful operation, and he stammered—"Any honorable proposition." "I would make no other," said the Baron, with dignity; "come, we'll take a walk upon the street."

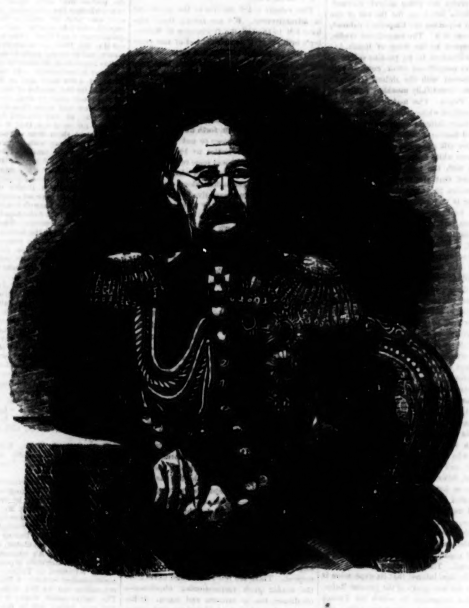
Instead of offering his arm to his new acquaintance, he took his, and thus they promenaded Lombard Street. The Baron learned the name and business of his companion, and the object for which he wished the money. Hundreds of people met them, and bowing to the great money king, turned as they passed to look at and wonder who could be his companion. Some of the richer and more influential denizens of that money street stopped to have a chat with him and to these the Baron introduced his young friend, with the remark—that any favor they could do him would be considered as a personal favor to himself. Many of these were men whose wealth and influence were so great, that their very names commanded the involuntary respect of our young friend. He saw his advantage at once. Arriving at the end of the street, the Baron affectionately took leave of him, saying—that if he did not obtain the money elsewhere, he might come to him in the afternoon—and with a knowing wink, he got into his carriage and drove off. Our young friend turned to walk back on Lombard Street. He met one of the [illegible] a very [illegible] to whom he had been introduced by the Baron. This person, desirous of cultivating an acquaintance which had had such an auspicious introduction, held him in conversation, in the course of which our friend plumply asked the loan of £5,000. The rich man could not refuse—the applicant had been introduced by Rothschild; [illegible] had been as good as endorsed by him—and then the man would [illegible] doing a favor to the great man. The notes were counted out, and the young man's note taken in exchange. The lender looked at the signer. True, he had never heard the name on 'Change, but never mind; Rothschild would not have walked arm and arm with him as he did, if he had not been perfectly good. So, with many assurances of distinguished regard, the two parted.

A few steps further the young adventurer met another of his new acquaintances, and while halting with him he carelessly displayed the bank notes he had just received, and observing that he had a large amount to make up for a certain great operation, and not wishing, for private reasons, to apply to his good friend, the Baron, he would feel obliged if his new friend could lend him £10,000. The latter, actuated by similar motives as the other money lender, counted out the desired amount and took a note, with the unknown name in exchange. And so the young man went on borrowing from each of his new friends until he had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds. All this he deposited with Rothschild, reserving only the £2,000 which he had originally desired. The next day there was a great flutter among the rich men on 'Change, and many were the conjectures they made as they "compared notes" about the Baron's friend. Time flew on. No one had seen the unknown money-borrower, and some of the lenders began to think they had been victimized. The Baron was mute to all their inquiries, and they knew not what to think. When, just before time for payment arrived, each one received a notice from the stranger acquaintance, to the effect that if they would present their notes at the banking-house of Rothschild they would be paid. One who held a note for £20,000 went there out of curiosity, as he said; when, lo! it was cashed. The news went like wild-fire. All came with their notes; and all, as soon as presented, were paid; and upon this affair Mr. Coutts established a credit, which enabled him soon afterwards to establish the Banking-house of Coutts & Co., whose credit at the present day in England, is almost equal to that of the great Rothschild himself, to whose affability its founder owed his fortune and success.

IDOL WORSHIP.—The islands of Inniskea, on the north-west coast of Ireland, are said to be inhabited by a population of about four hundred human beings, who speak the Irish language, and retain among them a trace of that government by Chiefs which in former times existed in Ireland. The present Chief or King of Inniskea is an intelligent peasant, whose authority is universally acknowledged, and the settlement of all disputes is referred to his decision. Occasionally they have been visited by wandering schoolmasters, but so short and casual have such visits been, that there are not ten individuals who even know the letters of any language. Though nominally Roman Catholics, these islanders have no priest resident among them, and their worship consists in occasional meetings at their Chief's house, with visits to a holy well. Here the absence of religion is filled with the open practice of pagan idolatry; for in the south island a stone idol, called in the Irish *Neevougi*, has been from time immemorial religiously preserved and worshipped. This god, in appearance, resembles a thick roll of homespun flannel, which arises from a custom of dedicating a material of their dress to it whenever its aid is sought; this is sewed on by an old woman, its priestess, whose peculiar care it is. They pray to it in time of sickness. It is invoked when a storm is desired to dash some helpless ship upon the coast; and, again, the exercise of its power is solicited in calming the angry waves to admit of fishing.

Such is a brief outline of these islanders and their god; but of the early history of this idol no authentic information has yet been obtained. Can any of your numerous readers furnish an account of it?—*Notes and Queries.*

Our Portrait Gallery.



PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Upon the recall of Prince Menschikoff from the command he had held in the Crimea since the commencement of hostilities, he was succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff, which important post the latter now holds; and the confidence reposed in him by his Sovereign is attested by the following order:—"General Prince Gortschakoff has received, through General Stackelberg, full powers from the Emperor to defend or abandon the Crimea, according to circumstances, without incurring any responsibility for the determination to which he may come."

The Prince's very able command throughout the protracted siege of Sebastopol has been recorded, from time to time, in the journals. His present position must demand all the energies and strategic resources of this experienced commander. He proclaims to the Muscovite legions that "they will not retreat whilst an enemy is on Russian ground."

In personal appearance, the Prince has a tall commanding figure—thin, but strong. His head and the upper part of his body incline forwards, but this appears to be more from the effect of custom than old age, for though sixty-three years of age, he is hale and healthy. His eyes, which in his stooping position frequently shoot over his spectacles, have a firm and scrutinizing look; his voice is deep; and his whole appearance impresses one with that decision and energy which peculiarly belong to a good military commander.

Original Novelet.

VIVIA;

OR,

THE SECRET OF POWER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRIEST.

Ah! weary priest, with pale hands pressed
On thy throbbing brow of pain,
Baffled in thy life long quest,
Over worn with toiling vain,
How ill thy troubled musings fit
The holy quiet of a breast
With the Dove of Peace at rest
Sweetly brooding over it. —*Whittier.*

No matter how great has been the burthen of regret, grief or anxiety that has oppressed us—and we have had our share of each—we have seldom fallen upon days so evil, when the lovely, the glorious, and even the awful phases of nature, have not ministered to our spirits' need, have not soothed, sustained and consoled us—when the genial, vivifying sunshine, and the blooming flowers, and the fruitful trees and vines have not breathed to us of Divine love; when the lofty mountain, and the shadowy forest have not spoken to us of Divine protection, and when even the terrific storm has not thundered the presence of Divine power.—Therefore have we always worshipped nature only less than nature's God.

No matter how humble the house, how small the chamber, and how low the roof that sheltered us, if its windows did but look out upon the never-wearying, ever beautiful face of our common mother, that only face whose infinite variety "age cannot wither nor custom stale."

No tenement could be much humbler or more common-place in its appearance and character than the little village inn at Eyrie. And no tenement could be placed in the midst of more sublime and beautiful scenery. It was built when the road was first opened, and the stage-road laid off across the mountains, as a place to refresh the passengers, and rest or change the horses. The range of mountains through which this route passed, was, from their being bristled all over from base to summit with quill-like pine and cedar-trees, called the Porcupines. Through the most "feasible" gorge of the Porcupines the turnpike was laid out, and in the most accessible spot the inn was erected. It was a very plain, double-fronted, two-storied house, built of rough hewn rock, and fronting south-east, while behind it arose a gigantic ridge of rocks, quilled over with sharp looking evergreens and mountain thorns, and thence called the Porcupine's Rock. This towering pile of rocks and pines and cedars effectually protected the building from the fierce north-[illegible] winds [illegible] while between the back of the building and the foot of the mountain, there was ground enough for a spacious yard, and all the outbuildings necessary for a country inn.

Before the house grew two great, old gnarled and twisted elm-trees, that in the forenoon shaded the upper and lower piazzas that ran along the front of the house. At the south-west corner of the house, from a post and an extension beam, looking dismally like a gallows, hung the tavern sign, and a pair of crossed keys.

Around every country tavern, if it only stands long enough, will gather in course of time a hamlet. Such a hamlet collected around the Keys. First, on the same side of the street, just below the sign, was opened a country store that supplied the neighboring district with every necessary in the grocery, dry-goods, hardware, druggist, shoe-maker, fancy and confectionary line. Then on the same side just *above* the hotel were a mountain torrent, now bridged over, dashed across the road, came a miller. Then, as a steep hill at either extremity rather shortened the street, the new-comers, instead of extending their buildings on the same side with the hotel, began to erect tenements on the opposite side, which was soon taken up by a blacksmith's shop, built just across the street from the country store—a lawyer's office and dwelling-house all in one opposite the hotel, a doctor's home and office opposite the mill—and, lastly, a shoemaker's shop, and a carpenter's shop opposite the mill-stream. Behind, as a sort of suburb, were the small cabins of wood-cutters, farm-laborers, and other very poor country people, of that forlorn, destitute, and degraded class called by the negroes, poor "White Herrings."

Thus you perceive that the village of Eyrie, though in that wild and sparsely settled neighborhood enjoying quite a local celebrity, was, in fact, only a small mountain hamlet built along one street, and consisting of less than a half-dozen shops, offices, and dwelling houses collected around its first nucleus, the—hotel; and outside of them a few scattered huts seeming to play at hide-and-seek among the rocks and ravines of the mountain-pass.

To return to the inn. In the second-floor chamber, at the south-east corner of the house, lay a sick man—that Father Francis of whom Genevieve spoke. He had now been there long and weary days. Clean, but otherwise most comfortless were the bare walls, the uncarpeted floor, the fireless hearth, and the uncurtained windows of this room. Being a corner room, it rejoiced in the light of four windows, two in front, and two at the end—one being on each side of the fireplace. These windows let in the weak, red rays of the winter's sun, and half a sphere of snow-covered mountain and valley scenery. The scanty furniture of this room consisted of a tall, spectral looking, four-post bedstead, an oaken chest of drawers, a wash-stand, and two leather-covered chairs—all of which were so old-fashioned, that they might really have come over in one of Raleigh's ships. The bed was, however, as usual in those country houses, the most comfortable article in the chamber, abundantly filled, well supplied with soft, full pillows, domestic linen, thick homespun blankets, home-made yarn counterpanes, and elaborately pieced quilts. The bedstead was placed with its head against the partition wall next the passage, and its foot toward the fireplace and the end windows. And though the wind whistled around from the north, and shook and rattled the window sashes, and hurried back again only to gather force to whistle around from the west, and play the same trick—and though Father Francis's breath congealed in a crystalline wreath of frost within three inches of his nose upon the bed quilt, yet he might have kept up enough of vital heat for healthful action, if only he would have economised the same by lying still and keeping covered. And had his mind been disengaged, he might have found occupation, amusement, and inspiration enough in watching through the front windows the magnificent landscape spread out before him—the endless prospect of mountain and valley, forest and river, all [illegible] root and fell in great waves of ridge and vale, and called purer, bluer, fainting in color and in tracery, until it gradually faded away in the extreme distance, and was lost under the southern horizon. But Father Francis cared for none of those things now, and ever and anon he tossed about in restlessness, and threw the cover from his chest and shoulders, until chilled almost into torpor, he gathered them around him again. There was no bell-rope or hand-bell in the room—probably none in the whole establishment, but by his bedside stood a stick that answered the same purpose. In his restless changing of position, his eyes happened to light upon this substitute, and divining its use, he seized it and thumped a peremptory summons upon the floor. He was promptly answered by the appearance of the landlady in the room.

Mrs. Binks was a little bit of a sallow, black-haired, black-eyed widow, who since the death of her husband, had kept up the "establishment," because it was the only home and the only support of her children, and because the house belonged to them. Mrs. Binks was an Irish emigrant, a Catholic, and consequently felt honored as much as comforted, on having a priest under her roof.

"May the Virgin rise you up out of your bed of sickness, Father Francis, dear; was it yourself that rapped?" she asked, in some astonishment, to see one whom she had left an hour before in a heavy stupor or a deep sleep, it was difficult to decide which—now, if not "clothed," at least fully awake and "in his right mind."

"Yes, I rapped, my child—has my little girl got back?"

"Got back? The saints betune ye and harm, Father Francis; do you know how long it has been since you sent the little girl?"

"Yesterday evening."

"'Yisterday evening!' St. Peter have a hand in you, Father Francis, but it has been over a week!"

"'Over a week!'" exclaimed the sick man, falling back upon his pillow, and gazing in astonishment upon the care-worn but truthful little face of his hostess. "'Over a week!'" he repeated, incredulously.

"Aye! thrue for you, Father Francis—it's a week you've been lying ill—all the saints be praised, you've come out of it!"

"A week ill? Well! tell me about my little girl."

"She is at the Convent of the Visitation, near Mount Storm, at the present time. She got to Mount Storm—as I heard from Jimmy Dougherty, the overseer there—just after the death of Colonel Malmaison."

"Oh! good heaven! is that so—*after*, did you say she got to Mount Storm *after* the death of the master?"

"Yes, your riverence, *after*—and as the house was all up-side down with the preparations for the funeral, she was sent to the Convent. And she is to stay there until the house is all settled again."

"Are you sure of what you tell me?"

"Yes, sir—as sure as can be. Jimmy Dougherty, my own countryman, comes over here almost every day, on some errand or another; he was over here this morning to order a lot of shoes for the niggers, and he told me how yesterday Mrs. Malmaison—the late Colonel's daughter-in-law, had been to the Convent to see the little girl—or at any-rate, she had been there, and had seen the little girl, and the child was well."

"Oh! I must try to write a note."

"Father Francis, dear, you are to do no such a matter, but only to take a bowl of beef tea, and lie quiet until the doctor comes. Meself would no more get you a pen nor ink nor I would p'ison! The little girl is well enough, and in good hands, as every one knows Misthress Malmaison is an angel, to say nothing of Mother Agatha at the Convent, who is more than that, if sich could be."

"My good child, it would not hurt me to write a letter."

"Now, Father Francis, do lie quiet, like a darlint saint as you be, whiles I get you ready a bowl of beef tea. And when Feddy comes from school, myself will send him to the Con-[illegible]"

"Well, yes, [illegible] I suppose," said the priest, composing himself [illegible] readily, with the view to expedite the departure of the nurse.

Good little Mrs. Binks was true to her word. In less than half an hour she returned with a bowl of beef tea and a round of dry toast, and she raised the patient up in bed, propped him with pillows, set the frugal repast upon a waiter before him, and attended with great care and assiduity until he had freely partaken of them. She had just removed the waiter with the empty bowl and plate, and was engaged in bathing with fragrant home-made bergamot-water the hands and face of her patient, when a rap at the chamber door arrested her attention. She finished wiping the fingers of her guest, and then went and opened the door. The new comer was her little maid, Honor O'Neil, who came to announce the arrival of a lady visitor, who inquired for Father Francis Laglorieuse. With her finger raised in admonition the hostess silently dismissed her attendant, returned to the bedstead, arranged the pillows and the coverlet, took up the waiter and cicetera, and merely explaining that she was called below, excused herself and left the room.

In about ten minutes she returned, went up to the side of the bed, and said,

"Father Francis, there is a lady down stairs—Mrs. Malmaison, of Mount Storm. She wishes to see you. Are you able to have visitors?"

"Yes—yes—show the lady up, directly!" exclaimed the invalid.

The landlady left the room, and soon returned, ushering in the visitor, and immediately retired, closing the door behind her.

"Fair and full of blessing as the Angel of the Annunciation, Ada! Oh! how strange that such words should spring to my lips on this, the first meeting for so many years, Ada! But for many days before I was taken sick, you were in my mind, Ada! and almost the first thought of my sentient convalescence, was—Ada!" said the sick man, extending his hand to his visitor.

The lady took that hand and pressed it, and then, in the calm and deliberate manner usual to her, she drew a chair and sat down by his bedside.

"Yes, it is long, very long, nearly ten years since we last met, Father Francis!" she said.

"I thought never to have seen your face again, Ada!"

"Until the commencement of your voyage and journey hither?"

"Until the commencement of my travels hither! Yes! Well, Ada! I came only to bring that dear child over—then to return to my parish, and wear out my life among my poor people."

"You came, dear Father Francis, only to bring that child over. I am glad you came and brought her. Only please tell me—I ask from the deepest interest in that child's welfare—what encouragement had you to bring her hither, Father Francis?"

"A letter from Colonel Malmaison, addressed to the American Consul at Havre, and forwarded to me. The letter had followed me from station to station over France, and half over Ireland before it reached me at Fermanagh. I lost no time and spared no expense in obeying the wishes of Colonel Malmaison, as set forth in the letter, and bringing Genevieve over to this country. And now, dear lady, tell me of the child—"

"She is well. She is now at the Convent of the Visitation."

"I know that—but her future prospects?"

"Alas! in all that relates to her future, you will have to trust to me. Colonel Malmaison, hearing nothing of his eldest son, or that son's only child, naturally enough concluded them to be no more, and made his will accordingly, leaving the bulk of his property to the only child of his *second* son—my child, Austin! I am sorry for all this—truly sorry—especially as nothing can be legally done until Austin attains his majority."

The lady ceased speaking. The countenance of the priest betrayed the deepest grief and [illegible] expression, and [illegible]

"Therefore you [illegible] welfare of that child; and her fortune shall, believe me, be just the same as if she were a daughter of my own. If you should feel now or at any future time, any doubt about it, you can test my sincerity."

"Lady, humility is a beautiful virtue, but yours is always doing you wrong. 'Doubt' you, Ada!—wish to 'test' your sincerity! Why that were little short of blasphemy! Do but assume the care of this child, and all my anxiety for her will be soothed to rest."

"Then be at rest—I will care for the child as for my own."

"Thank you! I thank you with the whole strength and warmth of my heart—and if there were any stronger words than—God forever bless you, Ada—to express my gratitude—they should be yours—God love and bless you, Ada!"

Her head was averted, her eyes cast down; if there was one thing that woman could not face, it was the fervent, earnest "God bless you," that somehow she often managed to evoke from others' lips, yet which always seemed inverted to "God *judge* you," before it reached her ears. Her face was averted, her eyes cast down, the priest could not see the expression of her countenance, and even if he could have done so, that fair, impassable mask would have revealed nothing. As it was, he attributed her bearing to meekness, to humility, for in very truth she had the look of a fair, sensitive woman, painfully abashed at her own praises.

"And now, dear and excellent lady, may I trouble that serene soul of yours with one painful subject—Eustacia! Eustacia! where is she? What is her fate?"

Ada shook her head.

"In the last ten years I have wandered over half the globe in search of her—'I cannot make her dead.' Oh! tell me, you were her friend and confidante—do you know something—?"

Again Ada shook her head.

"Speak! have you *heard* nothing?—no reports?"

Once more Ada shook her head most mournfully—her silence was more expressive than words.

"Yet speak! oh! speak! tell me! do you surmise nothing? Speak, Ada! I can bear anything for a relief from this long and death-like nothingness, in all that relates to her fate."

"Well! I will speak! In all your searches after that lost woman, did you ever think of the opera companies?"

"Good Heaven!"

"I repeat that I know nothing—and that I have heard nothing. Yet, on a visit to Baltimore, some years since, I was induced to go to the opera, to hear a celebrated singer—Signora Vozzia, of whom you have heard. Well! I recognized, or thought I recognized—and with what painful astonishment you may judge—Eustacia! It was the last appearance of the popular artiste, and when, at the end of the performance, she was summoned by acclamation before the curtain, and in a few words made her acknowledgments for the favor of the public, I could not be mistaken—no one could ever mistake her voice in speaking. I knew that, notwithstanding the strangeness, the almost impossibility of the situation—I looked upon Eustacia—Eustacia, in the vain-glorious shimmer of diamonds and white satin, and amid all the profane surroundings of theatrical life!"

"And you sought to reclaim her!—yes! undoubtedly you did—it were superfluous to ask it. Well! and then? and then?"

"You may be sure I lost no time in seeking her; but she had left the theatre before my messenger reached the green-room. I then followed her to her lodging, and sent up my name, but received for an answer that the Signora had retired. In the morning I went again to her hotel, but she had left the city in the early three o'clock coach, on her way to Philadelphia. I still followed, but never overtook her, for when I reached New York, she had sailed for Havre. Her withdrawal had all the features of a flight. Or at least I thought so. At a venture I addressed a letter to her at Paris. Whether it ever reached her, I have no means of knowing—for from the time of her leaving Havre for Paris, I have lost trace of her."

"Well! well!"

"I returned home. Having no longer the present evidence of my senses before me, I was sufficiently in doubt about the reality of my former convictions as to the identity of Eustacia with the popular singer, to keep silence on the subject, until I should be able to substantiate my assertions, and, for the time, to content myself with watching the musical intelligence in the newspapers, and sending off letters at a venture, that never brought any response."

"Well! dear lady! well!"

"That is all. I never again saw her name in any paper that came to us—and never received an answer to any letter that I addressed to her. And still I felt forced to maintain a strict silence on the painful subject, and still from time to time I have pursued my investigations."

The priest groaned deeply, and covered his face with his hands.

The lady drew nearer to him, and her voice was silvery, sweet and persuasive, as she murmured,

"Father Francis—forget that evil woman. It is a severe sentence for me, who was once her friend, to utter, but the good must not wreck themselves upon the evil—and reflect, that most unworthy of regret or grief is she whose sin darkened all your earthly life. And remember, that in your deepest despair, when you turned from the world to God, how Heaven restored the heart that earth had broken. Remember! and by a cheerful fortitude, be worthy, dear father, of the service to which you are vowed."

"Young monitress! I *do* remember, and thank you for recalling me to duty. But, oh, Ada! Ada! that woman! that woman! I said just now, that I could not 'make her dead;'—as she rises before me now, in imagination—I cannot 'make her *false*.'"

"Ah, sir! would that I could truly encourage you in that view! but, oh! sir! you know too well the condemning evidence. And you know also it is but the dotage of sorrowful memory that shows her to you in that falsely-fair light. Grieve no longer, sir; dismiss that foredoomed daughter-of-perdition from your mind, or only remember to pray for her, if indeed you think her a proper subject of prayer."

"I may not do so. No, though the world—may the Lord pardon me, for I was about to say—though *heaven* reject her, yet will not I. Paris—you said it was at Paris that you had last heard of her?"

"Of the opera singer that I fully believed to be her."

"Well, as soon as I am able to rise from this couch, I set out immediately for Paris. The clue is a slight one, but I have often followed slighter still. Shall I trouble you, dear lady, to-morrow, or the next day, or at your earliest convenience, to send Genevieve hither, that I may take leave of her. It will save me a day."

"I myself will bring her here to-morrow."

"Many thanks, dear Ada. May Heaven reward you!"

Again the lady's face was bowed, seemingly in meek acceptance of the blessing—really in shrinking avoidance of the coals of fire thus heaped upon her head.

She [illegible] to speak again, when the little [illegible] to say that Doctor Thogmorton [illegible] and took her [illegible] parted.

[illegible] notwithstanding the dreadful [illegible] mountain-roads, Mrs. Malmaison drove from Mount Storm to the Convent, took up the little Genevieve, and carried her to take leave of her guardian, the priest. Ada chose to be present during the whole of the interview, which lasted from the middle of the forenoon, until the low, descending sun threw the shadow of the great Porcupine over the house, and warned the priest to give his ward the parting benediction. After which they departed. Mrs. Malmaison took her young protege back to the Convent, and gave her up to Mother Agatha, and then returned to Mount Storm, which she had scarcely time to reach before the dark, cold, winter night fell over the scene.

Two days from this, the priest, though still very feeble, and unfit for travel, set out by easy stages on his return to Baltimore, in order to be in time to embark in an outward bound clipper for Havre. Ada Malmaison had furnished the funds for his travelling expenses.

CHAPTER X.

THEODORA.

We will call her
Theodora,
Child of God. —*Edith May.*

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them. In peace depart then, oh! Christian soul, out of this world, in the name of God the Father Almighty, who created thee; in the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, who suffered for thee on the cross; in the name of the Holy Ghost, whose graces were infused into thee. Come to her assistance, all ye saints of God. Meet her, all ye angels of God; and present her now before her Lord." The words were sweetly and fervently breathed by Sister Angela. They were a part of the beautiful ritual for a passing soul. They were breathed forth for an aged and dying woman, who had no other mortal comforter than the fair and fragile girl who knelt and prayed by her bedside. The departing pilgrim had lost all power of motion or of speech; her lips could no longer move in response to the prayer. She was dying fast though calmly, her eyes were fixed and filmed, but their gaze was settled upon the face of the sweet saint, kneeling before her, who, as she prayed, still looked hope and comfort and courage into those fast darkening orbs. It seemed so good to have that young and holy maiden there, so full of faith and hope and love that she was able to transfuse them into that fainting soul.

"May Jesus Christ receive her."

"Amen."

This last response was made in a low, half-suffocated voice, by a child that had all this time been kneeling by the opposite side of the bed. Then both arose.

"She is gone," said Sister Angela, reverently closing the eyes from which the last light had fled, and composing the limbs that were now cold in death. Then she smoothed the coverlet. The child on the other side timidly assisted, and then stood waiting. She was not crying, not sobbing—but she stood so motionless, so silent, so hopeless, with such a still, patient, heart-broken look upon her little face, down which the great tears were slowly rolling, that it almost broke poor Angela's own heart to look at her. She went around and sat down, and took the child in her lap, and embraced her tenderly, saying, as she laid the grief bowed young head upon her loving bosom,

"Theodora, remember, dear, that she who an hour ago was suffering here all the ills of poverty, sickness, and old age together, and who bore them so meekly and so bravely, is now a glorious saint in Heaven. And try to realize, I mean, try to feel that it really is so, and think that if anything could trouble her in her heavenly home, it would be to know that you were grieving here. You are not a desolate orphan, my dear one, for, while we both live, I am your earthly mother. And besides me, you have a mother in Heaven. And above all, and yet nearer than all, you have a Father in Heaven. Little one, I am almost as poor as was the Master that I love and follow; yet not quite, for He had not where to lay His blessed head, while the humblest of His servants have all things really needful at least. And you, Theodora, shall share my house and my heart. And now, dear one, do you know what we have to do? Can you be courageous, little one? But you shall do as you please. Listen! As there is no one in the house, we must get help from the Convent. That is half a mile off. It is very dark, but one or both of us must go. It is best that I should go, and go alone, and that you should remain here until my return. Are you afraid to stay here alone till I come? If so, I will shut up the house and take you with me. Answer, Theodora, are you afraid?"

"May be I might be, dear Sister, but still I would rather stay than leave *her* alone, you know," answered the little girl, meekly.

The blending of truth, affection and humility in her answer, touched the sympathy of the gentle nun.

"I wish that some better plan were possible," she said.

"I will stay, dear Sister. I will kneel and pray while you are gone. And then I shall not feel lonesome or frightened."

"May the angels guard you, good child. Now fasten the door after me, and keep it so until you hear my voice at the door again," said the Sister, as she donned her hood and mantle, and passed out into the wintry night.

In less than an hour, the assistance she went for was obtained, and she returned to the house accompanied by two other nuns, who remained through the night and through the next day until the humble funeral was over. And then Sister Angela led the orphan from the desolate home to the Convent. And it was a very desolate house indeed that they had left. An old dilapidated grey stone house, consisting of only two rooms and an attic, and very poorly furnished also—so poorly, that all it contained being sold, brought but a few dollars, which were appropriated to the payment of the few small debts owed by the late tenant.

The very day of Theodora's arrival, Sister Angela sought an interview with the Superior. She found the Abbess in the green parlor already described. Sitting down, she said,

"I have come to you, Mother, about this child, Theodora. She has at present no home. Can she remain here?"

"Most certainly she must stay here until farther provided for—although the house is very full, and the receipts from the Academy are scarcely adequate to the support of the Institution."

"I know it," said Angela, meekly, "I know it, yet 'the cattle upon a thousand hills, is the the Lord's,' and He who fed the seven thousand with the five loaves and two small fishes, will not suffer us to want."

"This Orphan Asylum was instituted for the *really* destitute children—and it is over crowded with girls who have relations well able to support them."

"But they will not do it; must, therefore, the poor children be left to suffer, because of the hard-heartedness of their relatives? No, dear Mother, even in these times of scarcity, let us give freely, and feel sure that our 'cruize of oil shall not fail, nor the measure of meal waste.'"

"But this child has kindred who are well able to take charge of her. I think I have heard a rumor that the grandmother, who is just dead, was a lady of fortune and family—and that she had very wealthy relatives, even a daughter and son-in-law whom she left in anger, and from whom she remained away in pride."

"Dear Mother Agatha, you have been here so short a time, and you are so averse to gossip, that you know very little of the neighborhood. Will you permit me to tell you that story, as I happen to know it? And to do it, I will be obliged to speak of myself."

"Say on, dear Angela. Your words will be all the more interesting to me, if they relate to yourself, for, dear child, I have often wished to know the circumstances that led to your taking the veil."

"I will make my account as short as possible, dear Mother. My own sainted mother was called to Heaven when I was but four years old, yet I remember her angel-face well. Father Bernard, our aged confessor, taught me that she had become my guardian angel, and watched over her child constantly, and was near her always. Thus I always had the feeling that my mother was with me; and if ever I was tempted into any childish sins, the thought that the angel-mother watching over me would be grieved by my fault, withheld me. If anything pained or grieved me, the thought that my sainted mother would be distressed by my tears, restrained me from weeping and complaint. Thus, you see, the love of my dear mother became a religion to me, before I could understand a higher and holier religion. And every night I would fall asleep smiling, with my hands folded on my bosom, as in prayer, and with the name of my mother on my lips. I tell you this because it will enable you to understand the bitter grief—perhaps I ought to say the morbid and unreasonable grief—with which I learned from the old servants, who were fond of me, that my father, General Garland, was going to bring me home a 'new mother.' A 'new mother'—the very words seemed to me to be profane—and it was not only with grief, but with amazement, and a sort of blank horror, that I met the gay, showy, laughing girl of eighteen, that was introduced to me as my new mother. I fear I spoiled the wedding-day, but without intending it. I wept passionately, refusing to be comforted—they said, and thought, no doubt, that I wept with *anger*, when I only wept with *grief*—with grief—*for*, as it seemed to me *then*, not only was my dear mother's memory desecrated, but I instinctively and deeply felt that I had lost my father. And that was true—I *had* lost him. Let me be just to my step-mother—she was a bright, gay, joyous creature, full of vivacity, and thus had a very enlivening influence upon a dull, weary man like my father, and so possessed almost unbounded power over him. She was not only without a portion herself, but she had a widowed mother and a younger sister in such straightened circumstances, that soon after her marriage their affairs arrived at such a crisis, that they were under the necessity of coming to live at my father's house. Mrs. Carlisle, my step-mother's parent, I must say was very kind to me, indeed. So was Miss Carlisle, for the short time she was with us, but soon after her arrival she was married to Mr. Shelley, a young merchant, of Baltimore, and accompanied her husband to that city. My step-mother at first seemed disposed to be very fond of me; but I felt, without understanding it, that there was no depth or earnestness in her show of affection. I felt, besides, as if it were a sort of treason to my own dear mother, to call that laughing romp by that sacred name. So I did not return her caresses or call her mamma, and I wept passionately when they wished to make me do either. They naturally enough thought it was ill-temper, when indeed it was only grief, and perhaps mistaken fidelity to my own dear mother. However that might be, Mrs. Garland, though very kind to everybody else, seeing that I could not return her kisses, took a dislike to me. My father also misunderstood me, said that I was a perverse, spoiled child, and must be sent to school, to learn better manners. And as I was eight years old, I was placed at this very Institution.—Mrs. Carlisle, who was always kind to me, interceded for me, and would have had it otherwise; but my father was not to be turned from his purpose, at least by any other than his wife, and she would not interfere. Therefore I was sent here. And here I lived very happily until I was sixteen years old. Then I was recalled home. In the meantime some change had taken place. My father had other children, and, besides that, was burdened with several of his wife's needy relations—first, there was old Mrs. Carlisle, her mother, and then there was her widowed sister, Mrs. Shelley, whose husband had failed and died, leaving her with two children, and without any support. They all found a home in my father's house. But my father still doted on his wife, and everything she did was good in his sight. When I returned home, I found myself not only a supernumerary but an additional burden. I had been happy in the Convent. The service of Christ in suffering humanity was a vocation that irresistibly attracted me. I mentioned my wish to consecrate my poor faculties to such a life. I met no opposition except from Mrs. Carlisle, who erroneously imagined the step to be a sacrifice. I was encouraged by my father, and—the step was taken. I left the Convent for the first time after taking the veil, to attend my father during the long illness that terminated in his death."

Angela paused here to wipe away the tears that forced their way, and the Abbess inquired in a low voice,

"What were all those women that he was supporting doing, while you had the sole charge of nursing him?"

"Mrs. Carlisle was giving me what assistance she could. Mrs. Shelley was taking care of her eldest girl, who died about the time my dear father did."

"And your father's wife?"

"Was keeping house for the large family. I must hasten now to conclude this account. After those two deaths, of my dear father and the little girl, I returned to the Convent and to my labors among the poor. I have only rumor now for what happened after I left, for though I loved my half-sisters, especially Rose the eldest very much, yet I seldom visited them, and they never came to see me. With the solitary exception of a small bequest to this institution, given upon my account, my father had left the whole of his property unconditionally to my step-mother, trusting confidently in her attachment to their children to secure those children's future welfare, at least as far as money and her efforts could secure it. But look what resulted. Mrs. Garland, a handsome woman but little over thirty, thought proper to marry again. And if she probably wedded the first time for money and position, and attained them, surely she wedded the second time only for love, for Doctor Thogmorton, her second husband, has nothing but his profession, which, you may judge, is not very lucrative in a neighborhood like this. In bestowing her hand, she made no reservation of any part of her property either for herself or her children."

"A piece of deplorable carelessness, or else more culpable recklessness as far as those children are concerned," said the Abbess.

Angela made no comment but went on.

"This second marriage has not turned out very happily for all parties. Doctor Thogmorton seemed to consider his wife's children to have some sort of right to shelter and food and clothing, especially as the house, plantation, negroes, and bank-stock, of which he had become possessed by his marriage with their mother, had come to *her* through their father; but this toleration did not in any wise extend to his wife's mother, sister, and niece, who were still living there, whom he certainly considered very superfluous members of the family—and he soon contrived to make them feel themselves interlopers. Mrs. Carlisle, perhaps, he might have endured, upon account of her great age, but Mrs. Shelley and poor little Theodora, he would not tolerate at all. No one, however, thought that he would go so far as to request Mrs. Shelley to provide herself with another home. But he did. Mrs. Carlisle was a proud woman, not in the sinful and offensive sense of the word, but she was what is called high-toned, she would not remain in a house from which her unhappy younger daughter had been requested to retire. She had a little money, but very little. So she rented—at a merely nominal rent—that dilapidated building on Basil Wildman's place, and with the poor remnants of unsaleable furniture that she had brought to Grey Rock, she moved into the old house, and made there such a home as she could for her daughter and grand-child. What a train of calamities! Immediately after moving into that old wind-riven building, Mrs. Shelley, always delicate, and much more so since her misfortunes, took cold and died within two weeks. The family at Grey Rock did not hear of her sickness until a few days before her death. Then Mrs. Garland, I should say Mrs. Thogmorton, came over, bringing a carriage full of comforts; but the old lady would receive none of them. After the death of Mrs. Shelley, Doctor Thogmorton, with a late repentance, came over and besought his mother-in-law to return. But—you will understand it—it was not pride nor anger—her heart was broken—she refused, and begged him to relieve her of his painful presence. He did so; but returned, accompanied by his wife, the next day.—And to his renewed entreaties she joined tears and prayers. But, as I said, the poor old lady's heart was broken, and perhaps her mind was slightly deranged. She refused to go back with them, and besought them, as the only thing left them now to do for her comfort, to go away and leave her alone. They went to consider what could be done to induce her to change her purpose. The neighborhood severely censured the doctor, and his practice fell off. He could not, however, do anything for the old lady then. He talked of applying to the Court for authority to take her as an imbecile under his own protection. But death arrested that purpose. Last Friday night while I was repeating my office, poor little Theodora came running to me, telling me that her grandmother had been suddenly taken very ill. I hastened to her assistance; and when I got to her bedside, found her dying. It was not possible to find a messenger that time of night to go ten miles through the dreadful roads to Grey Rock, to inform her daughter of her extremity. Besides, she was going very fast, and I dared not leave her. I stayed with her to the last; and in the morning, sent off a man with the intelligence of

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 15th, the Senate merely met at noon, and adjourned over till Thursday.

On the 17th, on motion of Mr. Clayton, a resolution was passed requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the instructions in relation to Central American affairs, not heretofore furnished. The President was also requested to furnish the adjudication of the American Commissioners at Paris, respecting the French spoliations upon American commerce.

The presiding officer was, on motion, authorized to appoint the Committee on Printing. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 14th, the difficulty between Messrs. Barksdale and Kennett, mentioned in Saturday's debate, was amicably adjusted by mutual explanations. The rest of the proceedings was given in last week's paper.

On the 15th, [illegible] for Speaker, [illegible] to the line of policy laid down by the Democratic caucus, but that hereafter he would feel free to dispose of his vote where it can be most effectively felt.

Mr. Quitman, who had ceased voting for [illegible] influenced him in [illegible] gentleman. [illegible] resumed voting, and the one hundred and eighth vote stood as follows:

Banks, 92 | Fuller, 34
Richardson, 65 | Pennington, 9
Scattering, [illegible]

Messrs. Richardson and Williams voted for Mr. Orr, and Messrs. McQueen and Boyce for Mr. Cadwallader.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, offered a resolution [illegible] that if no candidate receive a [illegible] votes on the next three [illegible] a quorum voted, and the [illegible] shall be [illegible] on the table by 4 majority, [illegible] all the friends of Richardson present except Messrs. Barclay, Hickman and Vail, joined by the friends of Mr Fuller, [illegible] Campbell of Ohio, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, Scott and Wheeler.

The House then resumed voting, when two votes were had, the last, or 110th, resulting as follows:

Banks, 93 | Fuller, 33
Richardson, 66 | Pennington, 9
Scattering, 8

Necessary to a choice, 105.

Messrs. Boyce, McQueen and Keitt left Mr. Richardson in consequence of his assertion that he believed the Wilmot Proviso constitutional, though unjust.

On the 16th, Mr. Thorington offered a resolution that Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, be declared Speaker of the House. He said his reason for offering the resolution, was to contribute his mite towards an organization. He had proposed Mr. Campbell's name because he had heard him spoken of as less objectionable to some portions of the House than Mr. Banks.

Mr. Galloway, though personally favorable to Mr. Campbell, could not change his position till he was assured the sentiment of the House was in Mr. Campbell's favor.

Mr. Giddings said this resolution had been thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. Banks, and by whom he would stand until he could see that a change of vote was for the better.

Mr. Mace said the fact of the House being unorganized was attributed to the Anti-Nebraskaites, who have a majority, and can, any day effect, the election of a Speaker if they choose but to surrender their personal preferences.

Mr. Purviance did not agree with the sentiments of Mr. Mace, and attributed the failure to organize to the Democrats.

Messrs. Sage and Washburne, of Maine, thought the introduction of the resolution ill-timed and mischievous.

Several others also explained, including Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who said his name had been used in the resolution without his knowledge or authority.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas 30, nays 130—the Banks men generally voting in the negative.

Mr. Cumback offered a resolution, which he afterwards withdrew, declaring Mr. Mace Speaker.

Mr. Dunn, explaining his course, said he would submit to no caucus which presented to him the name of Mr. Banks.

His remarks stimulated Messrs. Sage, Brenton, Pennington, Campbell (of Ohio,) and others, to participate in the debate, involving the action of the Republicans respecting their candidates for Speaker. The House then again voted for Speaker, the result standing—

Banks, [illegible] | Fuller, 29
Richardson, [illegible] | Pennington, 7
Scattering, 5.

Whole number of votes, 197. Necessary to a choice, 99. The House then adjourned.

On the 17th, Mr. Carlisle made a speech, in which he argued that the failure to organize grows out of the disturbance of the Compromise measures, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The latter, he said, had given food to the heartless agitation.

Mr. McMullen followed, defending the Democracy from the attacks of Mr. Carlisle.

Petitions were presented from Commodore Stewart, Commanders Lockwood and Long, and Lieutenants Chandler, Handy, Turner, Bowers and Ellery, complaining of the action of the Naval Board.

Messrs. Stephens, Zollicoffer, and Washburne, of Maine, indulged in debate concerning slavery restriction, replying one to another.

The House then again voted for Speaker, with the following result:—

Banks, 94 | Fuller, 32
Richardson, 68 | Pennington, 6

and Messrs Orr, Williamson and Porter each 1. Necessary to a choice, 102.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution proposing to elect a Speaker by plurality, if, after three additional trials, no one shall receive a majority of the whole number of votes.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 94 to 108, and the House adjourned.

On the 18th, Mr. Mace offered, in a spirit of compromise, a resolution declaring Mr. Banks (Republican) Speaker; William Cullom (American) Clerk; A. J. Glossbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms; John M. Johnson, Postmaster; and Z. W. McKnew, Doorkeeper, the last three being the Democratic nominees. The resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 111 to 90.

Mr. Giddings advocated the adoption of the plurality resolution, declaring that the House cannot organize on any other principle. He called on the Democrats to follow their own precedent.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said the Democratic Caucus in 1849, rejected the plurality proposition, which was subsequently adopted by the Whigs, aided by a few Democrats, and in this statement he was sustained by several gentlemen. With the Republicans, the issue is [illegible] and disorganization, in preference to Mr. [illegible], of Ohio, whom they could have elected the [illegible], if all had voted for Mr. Thorington's resolution.

Mr. Giddings—I vote as I please, without going to Georgia to learn my duty.

Mr. Cobb—If you did, you would be better acquainted [illegible]. [Laughter.]

Mr. [illegible], in reply to Mr. Cobb, said the debate on Mr. Thorington's resolution was not a fair test, as the Republicans had made a nomination other than Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. The vote for Speaker yesterday showed that there was not an anti-Nebraska majority in the House.

[illegible] debate involving the question of the responsibility of the failure to organize was confined to the Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that until a Speaker shall be elected, the first business each day shall be to vote twice, and no debate shall be indulged in, under any pretext, till this is done; and the House shall not order a vote a third time on the same day. Pending the question on the resolution, the House adjourned.

On the 19th, Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, that during the call of the roll no debate or personal explanation shall be in order, and this rule and rule limiting members to ten minutes in debate, shall not be [illegible], except by the unanimous consent of the [illegible]

The resolution was [illegible] compelled to vote for Speaker [illegible] The House then proceeded [illegible] resulting as follows:

Banks, [illegible] | Fuller,
Richardson, [illegible] | Pennington,

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, 3, and Messrs. Porter and [illegible] each 1. Necessary to a choice 102.

Messrs. Quitman and Grow spoke each at some [illegible] one defending the South, and the other the [illegible] opposing the slavery question.

[illegible] gave a history of the adoption of the plurality rule of 1849, saying that before its adoption eight propositions had come from the Democrats and the Whigs. The Democrats then claimed to [illegible], but owing to defection in their ranks, [illegible] upon a candidate for Speaker. The [illegible] were now similarly situated, and should [illegible] of the rule. The Democrats denounced [illegible] then as they do the Republicans [illegible]

[illegible] if this was a more equitable [illegible] could be no serious objection to the plurality rule. But the old Whig [illegible] compared with the criminal [illegible] politically, of the Republican [illegible] the adoption of the rule likely [illegible] of a sectional candidate, [illegible] standing here till the crack of [illegible] Mr. Savage expressed similar [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] replying to [illegible], and Mr. Harris, of Illinois, Clay had formerly, earnestly denied that Henry [illegible] of the Missouri restric[illegible]

Mr. Harris, in [illegible] testimony of Gen. [illegible] documents referring to the [illegible] saying that Gen. [illegible] support of his position, [illegible] present at that time and [illegible]

Mr. Grow referred himself, in the [illegible] declaration of Mr. Clay [illegible] favored the Missouri C[illegible], to show that the latter [illegible]

After further debate, [illegible] offered a resolution that for one [illegible] elected, no debate shall [illegible] Speaker is accordingly [illegible] The resolution, unless by unanimous consent, [illegible] adopted by 45 majority, and the House adjourned.

THE FIRST—The first [illegible] is in process of construction in California [illegible] miles of track has been laid, and eighteen [illegible] The road is called the San Francisco [illegible] Four miles of track [illegible] to be laid to complete it to its required [illegible] terminus. Other lines [illegible] have been projected, and as there [illegible] capital in the country, probably [illegible] will be built without delay. [illegible] ready constructed [illegible] city, and terminate [illegible] following the valley of the [illegible] An to the course of the [illegible] other sections we have [illegible] most probably all will be of [illegible] connect with the great [illegible] the Atlantic.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Legislature, a number of petitions have been presented for the repeal of the Liquor Law, and of the Usury Laws; and one from Joseph Paxton, Columbia County, for a law to secure citizens of slaveholding States the right of transit through Pennsylvania with their property, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported a bill to repeal the restraining liquor law, passed at the last session, and substituting a system of tavern licenses.

Mr. Wilkins accompanied the report with a brief statement of the leading features of the bill. In licensing taverns it divides them into two classes, the first to sell vinous and malt liquors, and the other to sell cider and malt liquors only, and the price of license of each to be regulated by a graduated scale according to the rental. The bill was ordered to be printed.

In the House, the bill for the repeal of the Restraining Liquor Law contains but one section, unconditionally repealing the law of the last session, and in effect renews the old license system. The bill was passed in Committee of the Whole by general consent, and came up on second reading.

Mr. Phelps moved an amendment, making it unlawful to sell liquor or admixture of wine or malt liquors in quantities less than five gallons, except by innkeepers regularly licensed, and providing penalties for any violation of the law.

Mr. Montgomery moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, with instructions to report a bill repealing the present law, and substituting a stringent tavern license law.

The whole subject was debated at length by Messrs. Hill, McClintock, Longaker, Ball, Mumma, Edinger, Morris and others.

In Convention, Ex-Governor Bigler was elected a Senator in Congress to represent the State for six years, from the [illegible] last. He received 82 [illegible] and Republicans, of Philadelphia, [illegible] Mr. Morris, who is [illegible] of the House, voted for John C. [illegible], the Senator from the Greene and [illegible] district. Mr. Morris was nominated at the American Caucus which was held on Saturday evening. After the nomination, a platform was made, which Mr. Morris endorsed, and which was unanimously adopted. As there probably will be an attempt to organize upon this basis the opposition to the national administration in this State, we annex the resolutions:—

1st. That we are opposed to the admission of any new Slave States into this Union—therefore

2d. That Kansas and Nebraska should only be admitted into the sisterhood as Free States.

3d. That we are opposed to political Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

4th. That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present system entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and convicts.

NEW JERSEY DELEGATES TO THE KNOW NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.—The Conventions of the Know Nothings were held in the different Congressional Districts in New Jersey, on Wednesday week, to select delegates to attend the Know Nothing National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 22nd of February. The following is the list of delegates:—Mr. E. H. Grandin, of Trenton; Mr. Cornell, of Weston, Somerset County; Judge Ephraim Marsh, of Morristown; Mr. John R. Marks, of Newark. These delegates are opposed to the nomination of George Law, and are understood to be in favor of Com. Stockton.

IOWA.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa made the following nominations for State officers: George W. McCleary for Secretary of State; James Pollard, Auditor; Geo. Paul, Treasurer, and James Baker, Attorney General. Four Presidential Electors were also nominated, and eight delegates appointed to the Cincinnati National Convention. The latter, it is understood, are pledged to the support of Judge Douglas for the Presidency.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Chairmen of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin have invited the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburg, on February 22d, to provide a National Delegate Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia "Americans" are in some trouble, owing to the Councils of the order in Richmond having passed resolutions endorsing a letter of Mr. John M. Botts, repudiating the slavery section of the national platform.

NEW YORK.—After some weeks of delay, in the legislature, Mr. Wakeman offered a resolution that three ballots be taken, and if there be no choice on either the first or second, then that on the third vote the candidate receiving a plurality of the votes cast be declared Speaker.

The resolution was adopted, and the first vote under its action showed for—

Odell, (American,) 44 | Prendergast, (Rep.,) 35
Robinson, (Soft Dem.) 38 | Glover, 7
Balance scattering.

Mr. Pendergast then withdrew his name, recommending his friends to vote for the Democratic candidate, as a choice of evils—the Republicans agreeing with them more nearly upon State matters. This advice was taken, and Orville Robinson (Soft Dem.) elected Speaker. The Annual Message of Governor Clark was then sent in and read in both Houses. The financial affairs of the State do not present a very favorable exhibit, there being a deficiency during the financial year of upwards of $250,000. The surplus of the canal revenue over the expenditures is $1,650,000. After discussing various local topics, the Governor closes by an allusion to the Kansas question, denouncing in strong terms the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, and expressing a hope that the voice of New York will again, as heretofore, be unanimous in asserting the Jeffersonian policy of restricting slavery and extending freedom.

MINNESOTA.—The Council organized by electing John B. Brisbon, Dem., Chairman. The House failed to organize. Chas. Goodhue, Dem., received the highest vote for Speaker, and will probably be elected.

WISCONSIN.—The Supreme Court has issued a writ of quo warranto, on the demand of Mr. Bashford, demanding of Mr. Barstow, by what authority he holds the office of Governor.

OHIO.—The regular Annual Message of Governor Medill, of Ohio, states that the receipts into the State treasury, during the year 1855, amounted to $4,215,854, and the expenditures to $3,512,484. The larger portion of the Message relates to proposed amendments to the tax law, designed to relieve the complaint of high public exactions. The total debt of the State is put down at $14,008,295. The amount reduced by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the years 1854 and 1855, is $1,209,833. The Message urges the necessity of strenuous efforts to meet maturing liabilities.

The new Governor, Chase, delivered his Inaugural Address on the 14th inst. He enters very fully into the question of slavery, and states the plans that he thinks should be adopted by its opponents. He says:

"The question of slavery, it is almost universally conceded, transcends in present importance all other political questions of a national character. The repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, abrogating the Missouri Compromise, opens anew the whole subject of the relations of slavery to the Union, to the States, and to the Territories. In determining the true line of duty under these circumstances, it seems to be the part of wisdom to recur to the acts of the founders of the Republic, and to the principles of the Constitution. To me these guides seem to indicate a plain path. It leads back to the original national policy. That policy, I have already remarked, while it sanctioned no outside interference with slavery within slave States [illegible] exclusively, to State legislation, and absolved the General Government from all responsibility for its extension or continuance. Our return to that policy should be signalized by the restoration of the guaranty of freedom to the Territories which have been deprived of it by the retrograde legislation of Congress. Had the policy originally adopted been persisted [illegible] pursued, the question of slavery would have [illegible] long since to vex our [illegible] and disturb our councils. Should that policy be restored, may we not [illegible] expect the restoration also of [illegible] relations of harmony and good will [illegible] characterized the era of its adoption, and that, through repeal of all national legislation in support of slavery and the constitutional action of State governments, the ardent desire of our fathers for the deliverance of the whole country from the great evil may at length be fulfilled? No worthier objects than these, in my judgment, can engage the united efforts of freemen. Frank and cordial co-operation for these noble ends excludes all invidious and unjust discrimination on account of birth or creed, endangers no right of any individual or any States, but promises the happy result of a more perfect Union, established upon the solid foundations of exact justice and equal rights."

ALABAMA.—The Democratic State Convention have unanimously nominated Gen. Pierce for re-election.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Thomas (Native) introduced a bill for the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill of the last Legislature, which was laid on the table. The portion of the Governor's Message relative to the Personal Liberty Bill was referred to a Joint Special Committee of five Senators and one Representative from each Congressional District.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF MANNY'S REAPER.—In the Supreme Court on the 16th, Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Manny's Reaping Machine, which was argued last summer at Cincinnati by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and E. N. Dickerson, for McCormick, and E. M. Stanton and George Harding, for defendants, (Manny & Co.) deciding all the points in favor of the defendants, refusing the injunction and dismissing the bill of McCormick's costs. The Court held—First, that Manny's Reaping Machine does not infringe any of McCormick's patents, second, that the divider and reel used in Manny's machines are not the same in power or principle as the improvements patented by McCormick in 1845, and are no infringement; third, that the forkers and stand position on Manny's machine are useful improvements, invented and patented by John H. Manny, and not covered by McCormick's patent, but are different in power and principle, and therefore no infringement. Injunction refused, and bill dismissed at complainants' costs.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 220—Adults 96, and children 124.

[illegible] of persons to keep birds and [illegible] by crowing and barking, proved an annoyance to their neighbors. The defendant kept a dog for the protection of his premises, and also reared poultry. The allegation on the part of the plaintiff was, that he suffered annoyance from the barking of the dog, and particularly from the loud and incessant crowing of a bantam fowl, which crowed six or seven times in the course of a minute. The damages for this annoyance were laid at £1. The Judge, Mr. J. Tyrrell, held that persons in towns and villages had no right to keep animals that annoyed their neighbors, but at the same time the latter must not be too exacting. No one would complain of an occasional bark or crow, but he thought no reasonable biped would require to crow 150 times in 25 minutes, and that no reasonable person was bound to put up with so much crowing. He, therefore, inflicted the nominal penalty of 1s. for the crowing in the month of September, and said that an action might be brought for the crowing of every day in the year.—*English Paper.*

MORE WARFARE IN KANSAS.—The Kickapoo, (Kansas) "Pioneer," of the 8th, says: A battle took place last night at Easton, between a party of abolitionists and some pro-slavery men—the former making the attack. One pro-slavery man was killed, and several wounded. Several abolitionists were also killed, and some wounded. A company from Lawrence, headed by Capt. Brown, commenced the fight with the Kickapoo Rangers. A large number of persons have left for Easton. The disturbance is supposed to have originated out of the Free Soil election of the 15th.

OXYGENATED BITTERS. This peculiar medicine astonishes every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain, will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will give proof of its curative power.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year. FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

For sale by T. B. PETERSON, and all Druggists.
jan26-eow6m

YE ADVENTURERS OF YE MAN IN YE SHAWL.—*Continued.*—Mr. Shaw, after receiving his "Bay State," proceeded along Chestnut street until he met Miss Spriggs, his charmer. Miss S. assured her lover that a shawl did not become him, and she said, looking him earnestly in the eyes meantime, "My dear Mr. Shaw, if you would not break my heart doff that article from your shoulders, and if you would win the hand of your devoted lose no time in procuring one of those superior overcoats made by Rockhill & Wilson, cheap and fashionable tailors, 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place." Mr. Shaw chuckled inwardly as he promised he would procure such a coat.

☞ "What! wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice?" After once enduring the misery of an attack of Fever and Ague, would you submit a second time to a similar infliction when the means of avoiding it can so readily be procured?

The above query is submitted to the consideration of all who are suffering from Fever and Ague in any of its forms, and the remedy alluded to is that well known preparation, "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure."

Its use will prevent the recurrence of those distressing symptoms which mark this peculiar disorder and its continuance for a short time will restore the system to perfect health. These are no idle assertions, but facts based upon experience and substantiated by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have been relieved from suffering by the use of this invaluable remedy. Try it! all ye victims of Fever and Ague, to whom life is a burthen and the bloom of health will again revisit your pallid cheeks.

For sale by T. R. Callender and principal druggists throughout the United States.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits; Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease. *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor, is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sanative properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteria, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in all of which his anticipation were crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing and sending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine forwarded by mail to their post office address, he paying the postage. The prices are for a single box, $3, two boxes, $5, or $24 per dozen. We have given his address above.

☞ WILKIN'S AMIELET, invented by the celebrated oculist, Dr. S. M. Elliott, of New York, (recipe presented to M. Wilkin by the Doctor,) will cure Baldness, Preserve and Cleanse the Hair. Price 50 cents. Sold by DURAND & TOURTELOT, Philadelphia; STOTT & Co., Washington; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston; MOISE WARD & GRIERSON, Charleston. Druggists generally and the Proprietors, 44 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 1t

MORE CURES BY JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

GRANVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Gentlemen:—

I cheerfully add my testimony as to the success that attends your Medicines. I have used them in my family for a number of years with the best effect. A few years ago my wife had what was supposed to be an OVARIAN TUMOR of a Schirrhus nature and it became quite large and painful. The best Medical advice that this part of the State afforded was procured without any benefit. Finally she commenced using your Alterative and Sanative Pills, and after using about a dozen bottles of the Alterative her health was *completely restored.* JOHN LINCOLN.

DROPSY CURED, read the following, viz:—

PATAULA, Randolph Co., Geo., Oct. 30, 1855.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir:

I have taken your Alterative and Sanative Pills until I believe I am CURED of the DROPSY. I have taken some two dozen bottles of Alterative and one half dozen boxes of Pills and no other Medicine.

I remain yours, &c., DANIEL O'NEIL.

The above medicines are for sale by DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S Agents throughout the United States.
dec15-6t

☞ USE AYERS'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for COLDS, COUGHS, and all derangement of THROAT and LUNGS. And AYRES'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for all the purposes of a PURGATIVE MEDICINE. dec29-3t

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, By S. McHENRY STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

No. 100 Walnut Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
LOANS.			Phil Ger & Nor	53½	54
U S 6 pr ct '56	102	—	Reading	43⅝	43¾
" " '62	110	—	" preferred	—	80
" " '67	116	116½	Minehill	61½	65¾
" " '68	116	—	Har & Lan	56	57
" 5 " '65	103½	—	Phil & Sun	26	—
Int off			Chester Valley	6	—
Phila 6 pr ct	90¾	90½	Tioga	10	—
" 5 "	—	—	" preferred	20	—
Cam City 6 pr ct	89	—	P W & Balt	20	22
Pitts 6 pr ct	77	—	Sus & Erie	—	—
" " c'upon	79	—	Long Island	13½	13¾
All'gycity 6 pr ct	—	79	CANAL STOCKS.		
" county	72	—	Schuyl Nav	10	12¾
Alle co P R R 6's	89	90¾	" preferred	[illegible]	27¾
Penna 6 pr ct '79	101	101½	Lehigh Nav	79	79¾
" 5 "	82	82½	Morris	12¾	12¾
" " coupon	80	—	" preferred	96	97
Tenn 6 pr ct	92¾	93¾	C & Del	—	90
" 5 "	—	89	Union	[illegible]	9
" " coupon	—	81	Sus & Tid'w'ter	9¾	10
Kent'ky 6 pr ct	100	—	BANK STOCKS.		
Illinois 6 "	100	—	North Amer	151	156
St Louis 6 pr ct	—	94	Penna	—	111¾
Tex's Reg Notes	—	80	Philada	—	128
Penn RR pr ct	95½	95¾	Far & Mec	67	68
2d m'rt loan '83	—	90	Commercial	51¾	51¾
C&AmRR 6pr ct	77½	82	N Liberty	—	63
BeaMea R R "	104	—	Mechanics	29¾	29
P G & N R R "	91	90	Southwark	75	—
Reading R R "	85	85¾	P Township	—	43
" Mort "	87	87½	Kensington	—	70
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Girard	11¾	11¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long I R R	78	—	Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Nav	90	90	Ex'ge Pitts	54	
" Mort	90	—	Kentucky	106	
C & D Cl	90	—	Northern, Ky	106	
Sus & Tid '78	61	62	Louisville, Ky	100	
RAILROAD STOCKS.			Farmers, Ky	—	
Cam & Am	119½	—	Un'n, N'sh, Ten	85	
Penna	44¾	44¾	Plant's, Tenn	96	
[illegible] Mdw	51	53	Com& R Vicks	7	8
North Penna	10	—	N O Gas Lt	111	

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 19.

Owing to the bad state of the roads, the receipts of Beef Cattle have been small, only 800 having come in. The demand was active, and prices advanced about $1 per 100. Nearly all offered were disposed of at $9a11,25 per 100 lbs. The supply of Cows and Calves is limited, but equal to the demand. Veals are selling at 5½a7c, as in quality. Hogs—About 2,500 were offered and mostly sold within the range of $8a8,50 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are in fair demand; sales of 2,000 head at $3a4,50, as in quality.

NEW YORK MARKETS, JAN. 19.

ASHES—The market is firmer for Pearls; old are scarce. Sales at $8, and Pots at $7. Saleratus is firm at 7c.

COTTON—The market has ruled very firm at yesterday's improvement; the demand has been limited for lots on the spot, from the very small stock offering; parcels in transitu have been reported active, though the full amount of the business done has not transpired.

FLOUR, &c.—There is increased firmness in the low grades of State and Western Flour, especially for the latter. The local demand is more active, and the arrivals are light. The better grades are more saleable, and are held with much firmness. The sales of Western Canal are 11,000 bbls at $8 a 8,12½ for common to good State and superfine Michigan, with little, if any, to be had at the inside figures at the close; $8,18¾ a 8,43¾ for superfine. Upper Lake and Indiana, $8,25 a 8,50 for fair, superfine and extra Ohio, and $9,50 a 11,50 for extra Genesee.

Canadian Flour is better, and in fair request for the local trade; sales of 300 bbls at $8,25 a 10 for common to best brands. Southern Flour is 12½c better, with a lively demand for the home trade, and for shipping; the arrivals are moderate; sales of 5,000 bbls at $8,25a 8,81¼ for mixed to good standard brands Baltimore "City Mills," Alexandria and Howard street, and $8,87½ a 10,25 for favorite fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is heavy; sales of 100 bbls at $5,50 a 7,12½ for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is steady, and is plenty; sales of 100 bbls Jersey at $4, and Brandywine at $4,25.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are very firm; the arrivals are light, and the demand is fair for shipping; sales of 10,000 bushels good Red Western (spring) at $1,80, and 1 400 bushels good Southern Red at $1,93. Rye is steady; sales of 500 bushels good at $1,30. Barley is quiet at $1,16a1,23. Oats are dull and heavy at 40a42c for Southern; 43a45c for Jersey; 44a47c for State, and 47a48c for Western. Corn is in moderate demand; prices are without change; the arrivals are light, but the stock is ample; sales of 21,000 bushels at 92a93½c for Jersey Yellow; 85a90c for Southern Yellow; 90a92c for do White, and 90a92½c for Western Mixed.

HOPS—New are moderately active; prices unchanged. The sales are 70 bales, at 8a9c for Eastern, and 7a10c for Western, most of which are for shipment. Old continue dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—The market opened rather better for Pork, but at the close was dull, and our extreme prices could not be obtained. The sales are 250 bbls at $17,25 a17,37½ for Mess, $19,50 for Clear, and $14,87½a15 for Prime. Prime Mess is nominal, the supply very light. Beef is heavy; the demand is confined to the local trade. The sales are 250 bbls at $10,87½a12 for Country Mess, $9a10 for do Prime, and $14a14,75 for repacked Western.

WHISKEY—The market is rather lower, and is very quiet. Sales of 100 bbls at 35½a36c for Ohio, and 35c for Prison. Drudge is quiet at 35c, time and interest.

[illegible] ed. But during this time, [illegible] of twenty of the audience kept their hats on. And, in truth, the cold made it very uncomfortable to do otherwise. The Emperor, observing how coolly etiquette was sacrificed to comfort, whispered to the King of Sardinia, and all at once their Majesties and the Prince Napoleon put on their hats, thus putting an end to the extraordinary reversal of courtly proceedings, which had endured for several minutes. It is also said that a few evenings ago the Emperor, accompanied by General Montebello, paid a visit *incognito* to the Opera. His Majesty entered by the public doorway, and asked for the Emperor's box. The *employes*, surprised at such a demand, and not being sure of his Majesty's identity, showed some hesitation.—"Faites moi conduire a la loge Imperiale," repeated the Emperor, at a moment when some official recognized his Majesty, and, communicating his conviction to those around, created some embarrassment, which his Majesty immediately dispelled.—*Foreign Paper.*

SHORT CUT THROUGH VIRGINIA.—A bill authorizing the Virginia Central Railroad to construct a straight road from Richmond to Charlottesville, is now before the Virginia House of Delegates. Twenty-six miles will be gained by this road in the distance between the cities of Virginia and the Ohio river.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1856.

REMARKS—The present week has been a dull one in all departments of trade. The floating ice in the river has materially interfered with the arrival and departure of vessels, and at Richmond shipments of Coal have been suspended for the present. The Atlantic's accounts, made public on Monday, have flattened the market for Breadstuffs, and Wheat and Rye Flour have again declined, but for Corn Meal, Wheat, Rye and Corn, prices remain without change. Cotton has been in steady demand, and with an extremely light stock, holders have been enabled to realize higher prices. In Quercitron Bark but little doing. In Coal no change. Coffee has been arriving more freely, but the demand has been limited. Sugar and Molasses are in steady demand, but there is little or no stock here to operate in. Hemp and Hides are unchanged. There is a good demand for Pig Metal for future delivery, but for immediate consumption the inquiry is quite limited. Lead continues scarce. Leather is advancing. In Lumber nothing doing. Naval Stores and Oils are very quiet. Provisions have been in limited request, but supplies come forward slowly, and prices have undergone no essential changes. Rice meets a limited demand at former rates. Cloverseed is lower, Flaxseed is scarce and wanted. Tobacco is very quiet. Wool continues to command full rates. In Freights there is but little activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market has been exceedingly dull and inactive during the past week, and since the receipt of the Atlantic's orders prices have again receded 12½a25c per bbl. The export demand has been limited, and only 2a3,000 bbls standard and good brands have been disposed of at $8,25, at which it is freely offered, and some extra at $8,62½a8,75. Small sales for the supplying of the retailers and bakers at $8,25a8,37½ for common brands, $8,50a8,75 for better brands and extra, and $9a9,50 for fancy lots. Rye Flour is very dull, 1a200 bbls sold at $6a6,12½. Corn Meal has met a very limited inquiry. Sales of 600 bbls Pennsylvania at $3,75 per bbl.

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 17th inst.:

Bbls of superfine	8,242
Do Fine	33
Do Middlings	126
Do Rye	169
Do Corn Meal	948
Condemned	37
Total	9,555

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat during the past week have been trifling, but the demand has been quite limited, and prices remain without change. Sales of 14,000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania red at $1,90 a2, and white at $2a2,20 per bushel for inferior and prime quality. Rye has been in good demand, and about 35,000 bushels, part for future delivery, sold at $1,30. Corn has been in good demand, but the receipts has been small; sales of 35a40,000 bushels new yellow at 77a80c, mostly at 78a80c. Oats have been in steady demand, without change in prices. Sales of 6a8,000 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania in store at 43a44c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—There are no essential change to notice in prices. The receipts of Pork are light, but the demand has been quite limited. 200 bbls new Western Mess sold in lots at $17a17,50, 60 days. A lot of Rump sold at $11. We quote Prime at $15a15,50. Beef is held firmly at $18,50a19, but the sales are confined to small lots for ship stores. Bacon—The stock is light, but amply sufficient for the demand. The sales have been only in small lots at 12a14c for Hams; 10a10½c for Sides, and 9a9½c per lb for Shoulders. The receipts of Bulk Meats are small, but the demand has been limited. We quote Hams at 9c; Sides at 8a8½c, and Shoulders at 7c per lb, 60 days. Lard—The receipts have been small, but the demand is limited and prices are again lower. Sales of bbls at 11¼a11½c, and kegs at 12a12½c per lb, 60 days. Butter of prime quality is in good demand, but other descriptions are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio Roll at 18a23c per lb, cash.

COTTON—The receipts and stocks continue extremely light, and with a moderate inquiry holders have succeeded in realizing a further slight improvement, notwithstanding the unfavorable tenor of the late European advices. Sales of 1,300 bales at 9¼a11¾ cts per lb, on time, for Upland, and 10¾a12¾c for Gulf, chiefly of the former description.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at the Ports	1,386,000	913,400	959,000	1,493,000
Ex'pts to Gt. Brit'n	500,000	411,000	267,000	565,000
Ex'pts to France	180,000	94,000	75,000	98,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	127,000	40,000	68,000	80,000
Total Exports	807,000	538,000	405,000	743,000
Stock on hand	645,000	390,000	495,000	598,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'pts at the Ports	138,000	59,000	87,000	135,000
Exp'ts to Gt. Brit'n	50,000	47,000	24,000	49,000
Exp'ts to France	19,000	6,000	19,000	17,000
Ex to other for Ports	8,000	2,000	13,000	12,000
Total Exports	70,000	56,000	56,000	75,000

Summary.—Receipts.—Increase at the ports over last year, 613,000 bales; over 1853, 31,000. Exports—Increase to Great Britain, 89,000 bales; decrease to same dates in 1853, 65,000. Increase to France, 92,000 bales; same time 1853, 82,000. Increase to other foreign ports, 79,000 bales; same time in 1853, 47,000.

AMERICAN FABRICS—A few Western merchants have commenced purchasing their supplies, but as yet there is very little animation in the market.

BARK—The demand has been limited, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 25 hhds No 1 Quercitron at $27,50 per ton, at which it is freely offered.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged. Small sales of good yellow at 26½a27c per lb, cash.

CANDLES—Have been in steady demand, without change in prices. Sales of Adamantine at 27a29c per lb, 4 mos.

COAL—The market continues inactive, the demand for home consumption being limited, and operations at Richmond being suspended for the present by the ice. There are few or no orders coming forward for shipment.

COFFEE—Two cargoes, 4,800 bags Rio, have arrived since our last notice. Holders are firmer in their demands, but the inquiry has been quite limited. Sales of 800 bags Rio at 11¼a11¾c per lb, on time.

COPPER—Is dull. Small sales of English Sheathing at 29c, and Yellow Metal at 26c per lb.

DRUGS AND DYES—The transactions have been limited. Among them we notice 65 casks Soda Ash within the range of our last quotations; 5 cans Oil of Bergamot at $1,25, 6 months; some Oil of Lemon at $2,37½, 6 mos; a lot of Citric Acid at 87½c, on time, and some Senna at 14c per lb, 6 mos.

FEATHERS—Are but little inquired after. We quote Western at 46a48c per lb.

FISH—There is nothing doing in Mackerel, and prices are nominal. The stock is light but fully adequate to the demand. Small sales of Codfish and Herring are making at $4,50a4,75.

FRUIT—There has been very little doing this week. A cargo of 4,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons has arrived, but it is not yet landed; and two cargoes are reported at the Breakwater. Small sales of Bunch Raisins at $3,35a3,80 per box. Dried Apples and Peaches continue dull. We quote the former at [illegible] and Western halves. Cranberries [illegible]

GINSENG—There is nothing doing in either Crude or Clarified.

HEMP—Continues [illegible] quiet, and no transactions have been reported.

HIDES—Are in demand, but there is no stock left in first hands.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand. Small sales of new Eastern and Western at 8a10c per lb.

INDIGO—Prices are firm, but the sales have been limited.

IRON—There has been during the past week a good demand for Pig Metal for future delivery, but generally at figures considerably below the views of holders. Sales of 800 tons cold blast charcoal on terms not made public, and 300 tons Anthracite at $26a27 for No 1, and $25 for No 2, including 800 tons on private terms. Small sales of No 1 Anthracite from store at $27; No 2 $25, and No 3 at $23 per ton, 6 mos. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. The last sale was at $23, 6 mos. Prices of Bar and Boiler Iron remain without change. A Liverpool Iron Circular of the 28th ult, says:

"The preliminary meeting of the Staffordshire Iron Masters having been held yesterday, we have now to advise you that it has been determined not to make any alteration in prices for the ensuing quarter, and our quotat'ons for Staffordshire Iron remain therefore without any material change.

"Merchant Bars are 5s 6d per ton higher, and Tin Plates have advanced from 6d to 1s per box, according to make and quality, and the makers are looking for still higher prices, in consequence of an advance of £6 per ton in Block Tin.

"The Iron market generally is very firm, and the tendency of prices at the present time is decidedly upwards. A moderate increase in the demand would soon bring about higher rates, and it is a sign of the healthy state of the trade, that the value of Iron has been so little effected by the tightness of money."

LEAD—There is little or no stock here, and no transactions have been reported.

LEATHER—The demand continues good for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, and prices are looking up.

LUMBER—There is but a small business doing, and no change to notice in prices.

MOLASSES—Continues in good demand at full prices, but the want of supplies continues to restrict operations. Sales of 200 bbls New Orleans at 47a49c, on time.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been exceedingly quiet. Rosin sells only in small lots at $1,70a1,75 per bbl for Common, and $2a3 for Soap. Prices of Tar and Pitch are unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine is held firmly, and further sales of 300 bbls have been made at 43a45c, cash and on time.

OILS—Red Oil continues scarce. Linseed Oil sells slowly at 93a94c. Fish Oils are in steady demand at former rates. Lard Oil sells at $1 per gallon for Winter.

PLASTER—There has been no arrivals or sales this week.

RICE—The demand has been limited, but prices are unchanged. Small sales at 5a5¼c per lb, 4 mos.

SEEDS—The demand for Flaxseed has fallen off, and prices are lower. Sales of 3a400 bushels at $9a9,50 per 64 lbs. In Timothy nothing doing. The market continues bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at $2,10 per bushel.

SPICES—Prices are steady for all descriptions. Small sales of Cassia at 31c per lb, 6 mos.

SPIRITS—Limited sales of Brandy and Gin were making at former rates. N E Rum commands 35a38c.

City Rendered at [illegible]

TEAS—Prices are steady, but there has been very little doing.

TOBACCO—The stock of Leaf is nearly exhausted, and in Manufactured there is but little doing.

WINES—The sales have been only in a small way.

WOOL—The demand has been moderate, and prices are firm. The sales comprise 130,000 lbs from 29 up to 55c, 6 mos, for unwashed and fine.

FREIGHTS—In foreign but little doing, and no change to note in the rates. A brig was chartered for Jamaica at 50c per bbl. To the South and the Eastward there have been but few engagements.—*Inquirer.*

HAY per 100 lbs—Timothy $1,10a1,15; Clover $1,00 a1,10.

HEMP—Kentucky Dew Rot $180a190 per ton; Manilla per lb 10½.

LIME per bushel 18a20c

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—Butter, Firkins, 15a18 cts; No 1 in kegs, 15a18c; do Roll 20a24; Goshen, 25. Lard, Jersey, 12a12½; Western keg 12¾ cents; do bbl 11¾c; Grease do 9½a10c. Cheese, Ohio, 9a10c per lb; New York, 10a11. Mercer Potatoes 85a90c per bushel.

RAGS—Country mixed 4½a5c per lb.

SALT—Liverpool, ground, 32a35c; do in sacks, $1a1,05; do in sacks (fine) $1,30a1,60; Saint Martins, 40; Turk's Island 40.

TOBACCO—Cuba 30a40 cts per lb; Kentucky 10 do; Maysville 9a12; Maryland 5a8; Virginia 5a9; Pennsylvania Seed Leaf 8a18; Connecticut Seed Leaf 10a20; Manufactured Nos 1, 2, and 3, 15a35.

COAL—Duty 30 per ct—Schuylkill W A lump per ton $4,00a4,12½; Prepared $4,00a4,12½; Red Ash $4,25a4,37½; Lehigh lump $4,75a5; Prepared $4,75a5; by retail do $5,00; Schuylkill Prepared $4,75.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of
DEXTER & BROTHER, *Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., New York.*
FEDERHEN & Co., *Boston, Mass.*
MILTON BOULEMET, *Mobile, Ala.*
J. C. MORGAN, *New Orleans, La.*
HENRY TAYLOR, *Baltimore, Md.*
F. HAGAN & Co., *Nashville, Tenn.*
S. W. PEASE & Co., *29 West 6th St., Cincinnati.*
S. RINGGOLD, *Louisville, Ky.*

Subscriptions will be received at either of the above-mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or sent to their address, properly enclosed, by mail.

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 23d of Dec., by the Rev. Wm. Hill, Mr. G. R. LAWSON, to Miss NANCY H. WARREN, all of Franklin county, Tenn., G. R. Lawson formerly of East Tennessee.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Snow Hill, Md. on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Calhoun, G. W. P. SMITH, Esq. to ELMIRA C. daughter of John F. Purnell, Esq. all of that town.

On the 15th inst. by Jas. S. Lawrance, Esq., WILLIAM O'B. KNIGHT, to LOTTIE W. daughter of Chas. Stewart, Esq. of Cream Ridge, New Jersey.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Roger Owen, Mr. ALBERT B. KEEPER, to Miss CAROLINE HONG, both of Chestnut Hill.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. B. Cheney, Mr. ALLISON F. BEALLE, of Md. to Miss JENNIE E. MORRIS, of this city.

On the 9th instant, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, to Miss SARAH A. PEACOCK, both of this city.

On the 3d ultimo, by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM W. CREAUTHERS, to Miss CATHARINE A. KNOX, both of this city.

On the 7th ult. by Ald. Printz, WILLIAM HILLEMAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA A. C. ROGERS, of Reading.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN R. KOOCKOGEY, of Crawford county, Pa. to Miss MARY W. NIPPES, of this city.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JONATHAN KITE, to Miss JANE HOPKINS, both of this city.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. CHARLES LANGLOTZ, to Miss EMMA RAE, all of this city.

In this city, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Lounsbury, Mr. JOHN H. BRANDT, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia, to Miss MARY A. SULLIVAN, of Northumberland, Pa.

On the 1st ultimo, by the Rev. J. B. Ayres, WILLIAM H. DAWSON, to Miss ANNA WILSON, daughter of Chas. and Harriet Wilson.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. JOSEPH RINEAR, to Miss EMMA McDONALD, both of Philadelphia.

On the 9th of July, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. FISHER, to Miss EMMA S. YOCUM, all of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. John J. Jones, Mr. HENRY HARRIS, to AMANDA SHARICH, both of Philadelphia.

On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, to Miss MARTHA G. BELLMIX, both of this city.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, G. HARRY HALL, of Milton, Del. county, to LIZZIE KUMEL, of Philadelphia.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. William Ramsey, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL P. ROBINSON, to Miss MARGARET HANDLIN, both of this city.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 14th inst. MARY, wife of Jonathan Goodwin, aged 36 years.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. MARIA BASSETT, aged 79.

On the 15th inst. CECELIA, daughter of Joseph and Mary Lauer, aged 3 years and 2 months.

On the 16th inst. MARY McCOLGAN, aged 65 years.

On the 16th inst. MARTHA ELLEN, daughter of E. S. and Martha C. Ely, aged 11 years and 10 months.

On the 15th inst. WESLEY STAFFORD, aged 32.

On the 16th inst. SARAH M. HAMILTON, aged 29.

On the 16th inst. Mr. JOHN MAGRADEY, aged 60.

On the 16th inst. PATRICK QUINLAND, aged 40.

On the 14th inst. THOMAS G. H. MOFFITT, late Alderman of the Borough of Manayunk, aged 27 years.

On the 13th inst. MAHLON PARSONS, aged 64 years.

On the 11th inst. ELIZABETH SEYFERT, wife of Wm. Barnholt, aged 44 years.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. ANN LEWIS, aged 76 years.

On the 15th inst. ANNA CLAYTON, daughter of Robt. and Sarah Swain, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In Camden, on the 15th instant, JOHN SCHWAB, aged 81 years.

On the 16th inst. GEORGE J. MARSHALL, a native of England, aged 36 years.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZA McALPIN, aged 30.

On the 15th inst. Miss MARY A. FOSTER, aged 31.

On the 14th inst. DAVID U. son of David K. and Keziah Ettle.

On the 15th inst. CATHARINE ANN, wife of William Holby, aged 30 years.

On the 14th inst. THOMAS FARLEY, aged 56 years.

On the 14th inst. JAMES JOHNSTON, formerly of Lancaster city, Pa. aged 79 years.

On the 14th inst. JOHN F. FOLGEARY, aged 24.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ELLEN BOYLAN, aged 17.

On the 13th inst. WILLIAM R. GOODALL, aged 25.

On the 12th instant, near Wilmington, Del., JACOB PAINTER, aged 72 years.

On the 13th inst. at Burlington, N. J., Mrs. DOROTHY BARROVEN, aged 79 years.

On the 13th inst. JESSE, son of George and Mary A. Kerrick, aged 6 years.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. FRANCES W. MITCHELL, aged 22 years.

On the 13th instant, MARY, daughter of John B. and Maria J. Filson, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 12th inst. CATHARINE, daughter of Timothy and Hannah Crowley, aged 7 years.

On the 9th inst. WILLIAM, son of David and Anna Gibb, aged 18 months.

On the 10th inst. GEORGIANA, daughter of Chas. H. and Harriet Porter.

On the 14th inst. CORNELIA, wife of John Wilkins, aged 27 years.

On the 13th inst. MARY FRANCES, wife of Edward A. Moss, aged 34 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, *No. 29 South Third Street.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1856.

PENNSYLVANIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent bks	par to ¼ dis	Solvent bks	1½ dis
Relief notes	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
NEW JERSEY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent bks	par to ¼ dis	Solvent bks	½ dis
Merch bk Br'dgton	9 dis	Small notes	1 dis
Wheat Grower's bk Newton	9 dis	GEORGIA.	
DELAWARE.		Solvent bks	1 dis
Solvent bks	par	Bk St Mary's	no sale
Under 5's	¼ dis	Bk of Milledgville	do
Bk Milford	failed	Atlanta	5 dis
MARYLAND.		Small notes	1 dis
Solvent bks	par to ¼ dis	ALABAMA.	
Salisbury, Havre de Grace	failed	Bk of Mobile	1 dis
[illegible]		South'rn Bk of Ala	1 dis
[illegible]		Other solvent bks	4 dis
Solvent bks	½ dis	Solvent bks	½ dis
Local Currency in [illegible]		Bk of Wooster	failed
[illegible]		[illegible] Cle'land	5 dis
Knickerbocker bk	1½ dis	City Bk, Col'mbus	5 dis
Lewis co bk	failed	Small notes	1½ dis
James bk	25 dis	KENTUCKY.	
New Rochelle	30 dis	Solvent bks	¼ dis
Far bk, Onondaga	25 dis	Ne'port Saf'ty Fund	failed
Mer & Man bk, Oswego	30 dis	Kentucky Trust Co	do
Ex'ge bk, Buffalo	30 dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Empire City bk	1½ dis	INDIANA.	
Central bk	1½ dis	State bk	¼ dis
MAINE.		Free bks	5 to 30 dis
Solvent bks	¼ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Ship-builder's bk	failed	ILLINOIS.	
Bk of Hallowell	2 dis	Solvent bks	1 dis
Calais bk	12 dis	Quincy City bk	failed
Ellsworth bk	55 dis	Railroad bk, D'c'tur	5 dis
NEWHAMPSHIRE.		Small notes	1½ dis
Solvent bks	¼ dis	MISSOURI.	
VERMONT.		Solvent bks	1½ dis
Solvent bks	¼ dis	TENNESSEE.	
South Royalton bk	3 dis	Solvent bks	¼ dis
CONNECTICUT.		Far & Mechanics' Memphis	failed
Solvent bks	¼ dis	Small notes	3 dis
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solvent bks	¼ dis	Solvent bks	2 dis
Cochituate bk	55 dis	Washtenaw	failed
Grocer's bk Boston	55 dis	Erie&Kal'mazoo bk	do
RHODE ISLAND.		Gov'mnt Stock bk	do
Solvent bks	¼ dis	Adrian Ins Co	no sale
R Island Central bk	5 dis	ARKANSAS.	
CANADA.		All bks	no sale
Solvent bks	2 dis	WISCONSIN.	
Far Joint Stock bk	failed	Solvent bks	2 dis
VIRGINIA.		TEXAS.	
Solvent bks	¼ dis	Com & Agricultural bk, Galveston	10 pr ct
Bk of Kanawha	failed		
Trans Allegheny	3 dis		

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Vomiting, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Swellings, Tooth-ache, head-ache and pains of all kinds or no pay.

GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Captain Comstock, of the steamer Baltic, (Collins Line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias's celebrated Venetian.

CASE OF CHOLERA.

Mr. John Wright, of the firm of J. Wright & Co., No. 151 Chartres Street, New Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias's Liniment.

VOMITING AND COLIC.

Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex Street, New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment.

☞ Depot, No 60 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents
jan26-eow7t

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

ELLIOT & PATTEN procure AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, and attend to all business pertaining thereto. *Inquiries regarding the novelty patentability of inventions answered without charge.* Agency opposite main entrance, Patent Office, Washington, D. C. feb23-eowtf

DAVID S. BIRNEY, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, except New Jersey, No. 58 Market Street, Philadelphia. Particular attention paid to taking testimony to be used in other States. Affidavits, Acknowledgments, Claims, &c., carefully attended to. Notices can be given to take Depositions at his Office, and in his absence the matter will be attended to.
nov10-ly

line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Payment is required in advance.

Weekly Edition, Between 80,000 and 90,000

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the Advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. C. DERBY has this day associated with himself EDWIN JACKSON (for many years with, and of the firm of PHINNEY & Co.,) and under the firm and style of DERBY & JACKSON, the business of Publishing and Selling of Books will be continued with increased facilities, at the old stand.

DERBY & JACKSON,

WILL PUBLISH

Saturday, January 19th,

CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; Or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By J. R. Orton, M. D. With illustrations. 12mo., $1,25.

Tuesday, January 22nd,

JACKSON AND NEW ORLEANS. An Authentic Narrative of the Memorable Achievements of the American Army, under Andrew Jackson, before New Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By Alexander Walker, (late of the N. O. Delta.) With Frontispiece. 12mo., $1,25.

Thursday, January 24th,

ALONE. By Marion Harland. A new and revised edition, uniform with "The Hidden Path." 12mo., $1,25.

Saturday, January 26th,

DREAMS AND REALITIES OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER. By the Author of "Parish Side." 12mo., $1,00.

Tuesday, January 29th,

A HUNTER'S LIFE AMONG LIONS, ELEPHANTS AND OTHER WILD ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA. By R. G. Cumming. With an introduction, by Bayard Taylor. Colored illustrations. 12mo., $1,50.

NEARLY READY.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. By Alexander Humboldt. Translated from the Spanish, with Notes and Preliminary Essay, by J. S. Thrasher. With a Map. 12mo.

THE LOST HUNTER. A Tale of Early Times. 12mo.

HOME. By Anna Leland. 12mo.

WOMAN'S FAITH. A Tale of Southern Life. 12mo.

MARRIED, NOT MATED. A New Novel, by Alice Carey. 12mo.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS. A Story of Vermont. By Blythe White, Jr. One neat 12mo.

THE CREOLE ORPHANS. A Tale of Louisiana. By J. S. Peacocke, M. D., of Mississippi. 12mo.

BEECHER'S LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. A New Edition, revised by the Author.

WAU BUN; Or, THE EARLY DAY IN THE NORTH-WEST. By Mrs. John H. Kinzie, of Chicago. 8vo. Illustrated.

SIMM'S LIFE OF GENERAL GREENE. A New Edition. 12mo.

GILLIES' HISTORY OF GREECE. Its Colonies and Conquests, to the Division of the Macedonian Empire. Including the History of Literature, Philosophy and the Fine Arts. Complete in one volume. Illustrated 8vo.

FERGUSON'S HISTORY OF ROME. The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic. With a Notice of the Author, by Lord Jeffrey. Uniform with Gillies' History of Greece. 8vo.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS. A New Edition. 8vo.

IN PRESS.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON; Or, SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE. With Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines. By Frank B. Goodrich, ("Dick Tinto,") 8vo.

VICTORIA; Or, THE WORLD OVERCOME. By Caroline Chesebro. 12mo.

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. By Fred S. Cozzens. 12mo.

GABRIEL VANE—HIS FORTUNE AND HIS FRIENDS. 12mo. By Jeremy Loud.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF A. S. ROE. 4 vols. Author of James Montjoy, Long Look Ahead, &c., (including a new volume.)

A NEW BOOK, by John R. Thompson, Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger.

REDBUD'S NECKLACE, a Story of the Old Virginia Frontier. By John Esten Cooke, Author of "The Virginia Comedian." 12mo.

A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Isora's Child." 12mo.

THINE AND MINE. A Beautiful Story. By Flora Neale of Baltimore. 12mo.

THE BROTHER CLERKS. A Tale of New Orleans. By Mary Ashley. 12mo.

YOUNG LADY'S GUIDE TO PERFECT GENTILITY. A New Book of Etiquette. By Emily Thornwell. 12mo.

"THE LION HUNTER OF ALGERIA, with Tales of the Chase in Northern Africa," translated from the French of Jules Gerard, by Charles E. Whitehead.

A NEW NOVEL, by A. S. Roe, Author of "A Long Look Ahead."

DERBY & JACKSON,
Late J. C. DERBY,
1t 119 Nassau Street, New York.

THE BOYNTON HEATER.

TO ALL WHO ARE

SUFFERING FROM COLD!

MANY a palatial residence, replete with every other convenience, is rendered almost uninhabitable by the imperfectly operating and miserably constructed Heaters, until recently, in vogue in this vicinity. Consuming an immense amount of Coal, the heat from which escapes up the chimney—costing a large sum to introduce, and infinitely more before the unfortunate purchaser can make up his mind to sell them for old iron—it would not have been surprising if the era of GRATES had, long ere this, returned again to the consumers of Coal. But the necessity for this has now passed away. The introduction of the

BOYNTON PATENT HEATER

affords to all who are suffering from the causes referred to the opportunity of obtaining a GENIAL SUMMER HEAT in the coldest weather, and this, too, with the combustion of but HALF THE COAL ordinarily used. This Heater is so constructed as to have a vast radiating surface, every inch of which is available. It is self cleaning, not liable to get out of repair, and beautifully simple in its construction. Although introduced into this city but a few months ago, it is rapidly superseding all other Heaters, and in NOT ONE INSTANCE has it failed to give entire satisfaction. This is not mere romance, as might be proved by reference to the numerous private and public buildings into which they have been introduced. One of these testimonials may be sufficient, viz:

To A. W. RAND:—

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, held December 22nd, 1855, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Boynton Patent Heaters, introduced into this Prison, by A. W. Rand, give entire satisfaction, heating the building thoroughly, and effecting a very considerable economy of fuel.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Rand.

True extract from the minutes.

Witness my hand this day, J. K. HOWELL, Clerk.
December 24, 1855.

It should be borne in mind that all efforts to comfortably heat the Prison, before the introduction of the Boynton Heaters, have failed. The old heaters, forty-four in number, and consuming from 800 to 900 tons of coal per annum, were insufficient to heat the buildings. They were therefore torn out, and twenty-four of the Boynton Patent were substituted; with so good an effect, that on Wednesday last, when the thermometer outside stood at three degrees below zero, the temperature inside was sixty degrees above—and this, too, with an estimated consumption of less than FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF COAL per annum—showing a saving, in that item, of over TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS!! Further reasons might readily be given why everybody in want of a real Heater should make a trial of the BOYNTON PATENT, but, to men of reflection, enough has been said. A. W. RAND,
22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
1t BELOW CHERRY.

CHINESE OR JAPAN POTATO—DIOSCOREA BATATAS—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New York, can supply, immediately, for *cash remittances*, genuine, sound Dioscoreas, in packages, at $5 and $10 per package, in sealed tin cases, that go safely by express; or they will retain them, subject to order, to be sent in March, either dry or growing in small pots. 1t

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
LATE
RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S
CELEBRATED
GENUINE MEDICINAL
COD LIVER OIL,
PREPARED FROM
[illegible]
AND WARRANTED PURE BY
HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
165, 273, 511 & 756 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

NOTICE!!—The wonderful success that has attended the use of our Pure Medicinal COD LIVER OIL in cases of CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA has established its reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for these diseases. It is not a patent or secret medicine, but the most eminent physicians are its warmest advocates. As success in its use depends upon its good quality, too much caution cannot be used to procure it genuine. In order to secure our customers a pure article, Mr. CLARK went in person to Newfoundland to superintend the manufacture of our Oil, (and he is the only Druggist from the United States who has been there for that purpose,) and we warrant it genuine, and made in the most careful manner from FRESH AND HEALTHY COD FISH LIVERS.

As there are many adulterated and inferior articles in the market, be careful to see that the signature of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, and the Eagle and mortar are on the label, for since the death of Wm. L. Rushton, our late partner, there has been an article introduced CALLED RUSHTON'S, which is no way connected with RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., or HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. 1t

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL FINE STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD,
jan26-2t No. 167 Broadway, New York.

MANY MORE BOOK AGENTS

TO CIRCULATE RAPID-SELLING, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED FAMILY WORKS, viz.: "The Great West," (of which 70,000 copies have been sold,) "Adventures of Celebrated Travellers," "Life and Death on the Ocean," "Pictorial Proverbs," &c. For particulars, apply, if living East, to Henry Howe, 102 Nassau Street, New York. If living West, to the same, 111 Main Street, Cincinnati. sep29-tf

SEWING MACHINE SILK.

I X L.

GURNEY'S CELEBRATED MAKE.—THE BEST ARTICLE IN USE FOR SEWING MACHINES. PATENT LINEN THREAD, on spools, for SHOE MANUFACTURERS, HARNESS MAKERS, SADDLERS, TAILORS, and all others using Machines. Also,

MACHINE NEEDLES.

LAING, MAGINNIS & BROWN'S,
Shoe Finding Store, No. 24 North Third Street,
dec 13-tf Between Market and Arch, Philadelphia.

[illegible] physical energies, believing that for success, as much upon the right as any other branch of industry. [illegible] eminently successful, they have [illegible] from every part of the United [illegible] of which are annexed.

[illegible] Country Gentleman is [illegible] cultural Journals in the United States."

[illegible] WENTWORTH, late M. C., of Illinois, and [illegible] the owner of a 2,500 acre farm, says:—"The [illegible] without question, THE BEST Agricultural Paper [illegible] the United States."

A subscriber in Ohio says:—"I value the Country Gentleman [illegible] SEVENTEEN Agricultural Papers which I [illegible]."

Another subscriber, in the same State, says:—"Let me say to you, that I think the Country Gentleman decidedly the best Agricultural Paper in the country, and I have seen and read many."

From a subscriber in Michigan:—"I cannot get along without it—in fact, it is the best paper I ever read."

From a subscriber in Kentucky:—"Of all the papers I have ever read, there is none in comparison to the Country Gentleman."

From a subscriber in Concord, Massachusetts:—"Your paper is indubitably the BEST paper in the country."

A subscriber at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, says:—"I read the Country Gentleman with much pleasure and profit; and I think there is but one sentiment among its numerous readers, and that is, that it is the leading Agricultural Periodical of our country, useful and practical."

We could fill columns with such commendations, but the above are enough to show the estimation in which it is held by its readers.

☞ Specimen numbers will be sent to all who order them. Published weekly, 16 pages quarto, at $2 per year. [The $2 can be sent to the Publishers by mail, at their risk.]

THE CULTIVATOR,

☞ Monthly, 32 pages octavo—well known for twenty-two years, as the best Monthly Agricultural Journal in this country—price 50 cents per year, is now issued from the same office.

The Proprietors commenced, in 1855, the publication of the ILLUSTRATED

ANNUAL REGISTER
OF
RURAL AFFAIRS.

The two Nos. issued, for 1855 and 1856, contain more than 250 Engravings, of Buildings, Animals, Trees, Fruits, &c. Price, 25 cents each—*sent postpaid by mail.* [For $1, sent by mail, you can secure the Cultivator for one year, and the two Nos of the Register.] Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
ALBANY, NEW YORK. 1t

WANTED,

ENTERPRISING AGENTS,

IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE U. STATES, to canvass the following Highly Popular Works, Published by D. APPLETON & CO., which are being issued in Numbers, and sold only by subscription:—

I.—MORSE'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD. To be completed in 33 semi-monthly Parts, at 25 cents each.

II.—THE PICTORIAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY. Illustrated with over 600 Steel and Wood Engravings. To be completed in 53 semi-monthly Parts, at 25 cents each.

III.—THE REPUBLICAN COURT; Or, AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE DAYS OF WASHINGTON. To be published in semi-monthly Parts, each Part to be illustrated with a splendid Steel Engraving.

IV.—THE WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS. Comprising all the British poets, from Ben Jonson to Scott. With Biographical and Critical Notices of their Lives and Works. By Dr. Aikin. To be completed in 47 Parts, at 25 cents each, with two Steel Engravings in each Part.

☞ The above are the most desirable works which have ever been offered to the public. Good Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

For full information in regard to the books,
Address, J. B. FORD,
Agent for the Publishers,
jan26-2t No. 9, Appleton's Building, N. Y.

MORE TESTIMONIALS

TO THE WORTH
OF
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

We stated some time since that the West Chester Agricultural Society had made GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK one of their prominent premiums. We now have a letter from Bridgeton, New Jersey, covering a very large club of subscribers. The letter concludes by saying—"*The above were awarded as Premiums, at our last Agricultural Exhibition.*" Every day we are receiving testimonials, from all parts of the United States, stating that it is the only Lady's Book published in this country, and that there is no other that is worth the notice of any American Lady.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This sterling monthly has been received, freighted, as usual, with rich engravings on steel and wood, with any amount of patterns for embroidery and needle work of every description, some of which are colored in the highest degree of art. The reading matter is of its usual good and instructive tone. It is the only *true* representation of a *Lady's Book* in the Union. Godey promises a continuation of the many excellencies which is monthly presented to his readers, and you know Godey never breaks his promises, but always exceeds them.—*Ind. Republican.*

☞ The Ladies will find GODEY the *best* Magazine, all things considered, *for Ladies*, that is published in the country. The patterns, embroidery, &c., are worth $3 per year; the hints on cooking are worth much more: and the reading generally is certainly worth the price. The Magazine, if taken, will never be excluded from a family! Mark that! Subscriptions received at this office.—*Columbus Elevator.*

TERMS. CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞ The above Terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.

Address L. A. GODEY,
1t 113 Chestnut Street, Philada.

☞ EVERY READER

WILL PLEASE TO READ THIS.

WORK FOR ALL AND WORK WHICH PAYS. IF YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT, send at once for MR. SEARS' CIRCULAR TO BOOK AGENTS. Our list of books comprises the most saleable PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS; and we employ more canvassers than any other house.

Address, post-paid,
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
jan5-tf 181 William St., N. Y.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S

LITTLE PILGRIM.

An illustrated monthly, for *children*. Price 50 cents a year, in advance. *Specimen* copies sent free of charge, to all who request them. Address, post-paid,
LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,
jan19-3t 66 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

WANTED, 500 YOUNG MEN, to act as agents, salary $100 per month! For further particulars in regard to the business, enclose postage stamp.
nov10-13t Address, H. B. CARTER, Haverhill, Mass

THE ILLINOIS
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
IS NOW PREPARED [illegible] OVER TWO MILLIONS OF
[illegible] SELECTED
PRAIRIE, FARM & WOOD LANDS,
[illegible] Acres and Upwards,
[illegible]

They were granted [illegible] the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian corn planted on the newly broken prairie, usually pays the cost of ploughing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plough and two yoke of oxen will break one and a-half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at $2 to $2,50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield of the cheap lands of Illinois, over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for the produce.

Coal and wood delivered along the road at different points, at $2 50 to $4 the cord or ton.

Parties having a view lowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota for future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain or produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of the contract.

By the fifteenth section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performances of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the Lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's Lands, and Pamphlets, containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan av. Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
sep 30-3m Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

[illegible] Repairing of Watches [illegible]

SCHAMYL.

THE GREAT CIRCASSIAN CHIEF.

[illegible] CIRCASSIA, THE LAND OF SCHAMYL, AND HIS HARDY MOUNTAINEERS. Being a full description of the country and its inhabitants, and an account of the

TWENTY YEARS' WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Compiled by one of America's most elegant writers,

J. MILTON MACKIE, ESQ.

The home of Schamyl and the country of the Caucasus, interesting as it is, has been to the present time, almost a *terra incognita* to the civilized world. Written [illegible] no longer. Mr. Mackie, in this elegantly [illegible] wander with [illegible] introduces us to their homes, and we [illegible] and amid the luxuriant [illegible] their mountain fastnesses, [illegible] Terek, astonished at our previous [illegible] Kuban and the country and such a people.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
jan19-2t

MASON BROTHERS,
NEW YORK, WILL PUBLISH,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th,

LANMERE.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.
Author of "Farmingdale."
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.25.

The many readers and admirers of "Farmingdale" will anticipate with pleasure a new volume from the pen of "Caroline Thomas" (the *nom de plume* formerly used by Mrs. Dorr.) We can assure them they will not find "Lanmere" one whit less charming than its predecessors. We shall be disappointed if the public do not award it yet warmer praise.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd,

EDITH;

OR,

THE QUAKER'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF PURITAN TIMES.

BY ONE OF HER DESCENDANTS.

1 vol., 12mo. Price $1,25.

The scene of this Domestic Tale is laid during that religious persecution of the Quakers, which is so deep and sad a stain upon the bright fame of the Puritans. To the charm of absorbing interest as a tale, it adds the attraction of historical accuracy.

☞ We have never announced new books with greater satisfaction than in the present instance. These are not sensation books. They do not in any respect belong to the "gutter literature" of the day. Though differing widely in plot, purpose and style, they may alike lay claim to fascinating interest, and an adaptation to improve both head and heart.

☞ Any newspaper giving this advertisement three insertions, and sending us a copy of paper, with advertisement marked, will receive advance copies of the work, by mail, post-paid.
jan19-2t MASON BROTHERS, N. York.

CABINET WAREHOUSE
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
173 Chestnut Street, Opposite the State House.
(Re-opened after being burned out.)
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
IMPORTED FRENCH
AND
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED
FURNITURE,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
oct 6-6m

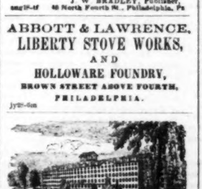
HOW TO DO GOOD AND MAKE MONEY.

ANY INDUSTRIOUS AND INTELLIGENT man can do good and make money by selling the Historical and other popular and salable books published by the subscriber. Our list includes works by some of the best American authors. Of T. S. Arthur's works alone the sales have exceeded 100,000 volumes in the past year, and their sale is still increasing.

These books are sold by travelling agents, each agent occupying one or more counties, and having exclusive control of the sale in the section he may agree to canvass.

For further particulars, apply to
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
aug18-tf 48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
LIBERTY STOVE WORKS,
AND
HOLLOWARE FOUNDRY,
BROWN STREET ABOVE FOURTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
jy28-6m



FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

SUPERB Brick Buildings, well finished and furnished. Twenty Professors and Teachers. Ladies' Department with all the advantages of the best Female Colleges. Superior facilities in Languages, Music and Painting. Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals, and tuition in Common English, for fourteen weeks, in advance, $30,40. Reduced fare from Troy and Castleton, on first and last day of each term.

☞ Spring term, opens March 27th, 1856. Scores have been necessarily rejected the present term by their failure to make timely application. Apply for Rooms or Catalogues, to the Principal, "Rev. Joseph E. King, A. M., Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." jan19-4teow

HOOPED SKIRTS.

THIS FASHIONABLE ARTICLE, may be obtained, in small or large quantities, at
W. J. HORSTMAN'S,
Ladies' Dress-Trimming Establishment,
223 Chestnut Street, adjoining Masonic Hall
dec15-1tf

S. M. HOPPER.
GOLD LEVER WATCHES.

With a much larger stock, and increased business facilities, the subscriber would again solicit the attention of his old customers, and the public in general, to his large and very superior stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.,

to which he is constantly adding, both in quantity and variety, and the public may feel assured that from his increasing business, the subscriber is now enabled to offer much stronger inducements to purchasers in the above line than heretofore.

GOLD LEVER WATCHES,

in prices varying from $25 to $175; Silver Watches from $12 to $35 do.; and others, both Gold and Silver, at lower prices than the above. Also, a great variety of Gold Fob and Vest Chains, Seals, Keys, &c., &c.

JEWELRY

of every description and the latest styles, Plain and Ornamental Pins, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, Finger-Rings, &c., Gold Pencils, Medallions, and Chains of every variety, Ladies' Guard-Chains, both long and short. Also, a large assortment of Diamonds, Rubies, Opals, &c., set in various styles.

SILVERWARE.

In the manufacture of this article nothing is used for melting but half-dollars, [old silver is never remelted, excepted when requested,] the public may therefore feel assured that they can get *no better* article, nor at a lower price. Tea-Spoons from $4,50 to $8,00; Table-Spoons from $13 to $20, the quality the same, the difference being in weight. Tea-Setts made to order; Table, Tea and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings, Fish, Cake, and Pie Knives, Soup and Oyster Ladles, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Plated Tea Setts, several patterns. Also, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, Oyster and Soup Ladles, [illegible] quality of plated. Also, Britannia Ware of [illegible] All the above goods will be warranted [illegible] are represented, and sold at the very lowest prices. S. M. HOPPER,
No. 66 Chestnut St., between 2d and 3d, South side.

☞ Old Silver taken in exchange, as is usual, and the highest price allowed, but as above stated, is not remelted, but is otherwise disposed of. jy8-eowtf

JOHN BAIRD'S
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
RIDGE AVENUE ABOVE SPRING GARDEN STS.
MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTELS
TILES, TOPS FOR FURNITURE,
WASH STANDS, &c.

MONUMENTS.

Connected with the above establishment, and fronting on Spring Garden Street, is a large work shop exclusive for Monumental work, where may be seen over Five Hundred Monuments, Tombs, &c., made from original designs. jan5-4t

MAKING MONEY FAST.

GOOD PEDLARS AND SMART SALESMEN are reaping a bountiful harvest at their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants, and what everybody will buy, especially travellers, to whom they are indispensable. They can be carried in the vest pocket, and applied in a moment, and when applied the Lock-picker and Burglar are completely outwitted. No lottery about them, they will sell. Sent by Express to any part of the Union. More Agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE, Sole Proprietor, 29 Exchange St., Buffalo, New York. dec21-8t

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.

This American invention stands unrivalled, both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,200 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with 30 other substitutes of the best French, English, and German manufacture, it received the award of the GREAT MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION IN LONDON, as the *best artificial limb known.* In this country it has been thirty times exhibited, in competition with all others at the annual Fairs in the principal cities, and has, in every instance, received the award of the *highest* or *first premium.* And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous approval of an international council, the "*First Premium*"—only *Silver Medal* given for Limbs—was awarded the inventor, at the New York Crystal Palace.

Pamphlets giving full information, sent gratis to every applicant.
B. FRANK PALMER,
oct13-ly 376 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—30,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND in Wyoming county, Virginia, within four miles of Wyoming Court House. It is situated between the Guyandot and Big Sandy Rivers. The land is admirably adapted for grazing and agricultural purposes, being covered with heavy timber, consisting of red, black and white oak, chestnut, poplar, cedar, white and yellow pine, and white ash. Water power for saw mills and grist mills. The wood will pay $20 per acre. It is rapidly settled and improved, and a railroad from Richmond city, Virginia, to Big Sandy River, has been finished for the distance of 100 miles, and branches of railroads to Guyandot and Tug Rivers, with good roads and canals. The three rivers are navigable for large steamboats. From Richmond the lumber and coal can be transported to Norfolk by steamboat, and shipped to any of the ports of the Atlantic Ocean. Title perfect. Price $2 per acre. Apply to WM. SLOANAKER, Real Estate Broker, north east corner of TENTH and GREEN Streets, Philadelphia City
dec29-3m

FIVE HUNDRED MISTAKES
OF DAILY OCCURRENCE
In Writing, Speaking and Pronouncing
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CORRECTED.

This book is designed as a practical aid to persons who are conscious of deficiencies in education, and who commit habitual blunders and improprieties in speaking and writing. It takes up five hundred common mistakes, such as are made daily and hourly in ordinary conversation, and exposes, explains and corrects them, in a striking and epigrammatic manner, which makes a quick and deep impression upon the memory of the reader. It renders an invaluable service to all who have acquired improper and inelegant modes of expression.

One critic says of it: "We advise every person to procure two copies of this ingenious and entertaining work—one for himself, and the other for his nearest [illegible]." [illegible] single copies sent by mail, postage paid, [illegible]
jan19-2t [illegible] Published by [illegible] & Co., [illegible] York.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GAS
FIXTURES, &C.
STORE—No. 176 Chestnut Street.
MANUFACTORY—No. 181 Cherry Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT CORNELIUS, WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ISAAC F. BAKER, ROBERT C. CORNELIUS.
dec29-11t

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
NO. 156 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Below Seventh,)
PHILADELPHIA,

Ask the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS, BUILDERS and the Trade, to their extensive and varied stock of GOODS, embracing every variety of

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, &c.

Of their own manufacture, and from the best French establishments. Their manufactory being the most extensive in the United States, enables them to offer great inducements to Dealers. nov26-6tt

AGENTS! AGENTS!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

PERSONS SENDING ME THEIR ADDRESS, I will mail (post-paid) a full descriptive catalogue of my Books, and with instructions to operate that will enable them to make from $50 to $100 per month. The new Books for 1856 are on the list.
Address D. RULISON,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Or, 115½ Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio. jan5-tf

S. W. JACOBS

Has finished and for sale, a large assortment of first-class Coaches and Carriages of the latest London and Parisian designs. Orders received for all the most modern style Carriages, inferior to none in this market.
S. W. JACOBS, Arch Street,
dec29-3m above Sixth, Philadelphia.

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL, Reprint, $1,50 per year. Specimens Free. "LITTLE DORRIT," Dickens's new tale, is given in a gratis supplement. CHAMBERS'S and any $3 Magazine, one year, for only $3.
Address P. D. ORVIS, 80 Nassau St., N. Y.
dec29-6t

AGENTS WANTED!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!—THE BEST CHANCE YET TO MAKE MONEY!
Address CAMPBELL & Co.,
dec 1-tf Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

AT A SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. H. MARTYN,
jan12-3m Plaistow, N. H.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, Office, 3 John street, (2 doors from Broadway) N. Y. Dye Silks in the piece or otherwise, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superior style of Dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or more grave colors.

All kinds of Shawls, Curtains, &c., cleansed or re-dyed. Goods received and returned by Express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & Co., 3 John st.,
nov17-3m 2 doors from Broadway, N. Y.

EVERY FARMER A BROOM-MAKER.

OUR Broom Machine is so simple and easy managed, any inexperienced person can make splendid Brooms. It is the greatest improvement of the age. Address for Circulars and Drawings, KIRTLAND & SMITH, Poland, O. jan12 4t

GRAHAM'S

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Best Family Magazine in America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ART AND FASHION.

THE NEW VOLUMES, COMMENCING WITH the January number, 1856, will contain OVER TWELVE HUNDRED PAGES of the choicest reading matter.

EACH NUMBER

Will contain a splendid Steel Engraving; a Plate of the Paris Fashions, on Steel, elegantly colored; one or more articles, richly illustrated with Wood Engravings; Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry; an Editor's Table; Reviews of New Books; Monthly Summary; Hints on Fashion and Fashionable Intelligence; Patterns for Needle-Work, and New Music.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year, in advance, $3; Two Copies, $5; Five Copies, (and one to Agent or getter up of the Club,) $10; 11 copies, and one to Agent, $20. Additions to Clubs at the same rate as Club sent.

Specimen copies sent gratis.
ABRAHAM H. SEE,
dec22-tf No. 106 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

T. P. DILL & CO.

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING STORE

No. 165 Chestnut Street, below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Where the price is marked in plain figures on each Garment,)

Keep on hand a complete assortment of all the choicest makes of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Which will be made to order at short notice, in the very best manner.

EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.

nov 3-3m

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the
REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL,
No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
dec15-eowtf

R. DOLLARD,
177 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.
PREMIER ARTISTE
IN HAIR.
Inventor of the celebrated
Gossamer Ventilating
Wig and Elastic Band

Toupees. Instructions to enable ladies and gentlemen to measure their own heads with accuracy.

For Wigs, Inches.
No. 1. The round of the head.
2. From forehead over the head to neck.
3. From ear to ear over the top.
4. From ear to ear round the forehead.

Toupees & Scalps, Inches.
No. 1. From forehead back as far as bald.
2. Over forehead as far as required.
3. Over the crown of the head.

He has always ready for sale a splendid stock of Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Wigs, half Wigs, Frisets, Braids, Curls, &c., beautifully manufactured and as cheap as any establishment in the Union. Letters from any part of the world will receive attention.
oct6-eowly

J. H. THOMPSON'S

Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye.

THIS DYE IS WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION THE BEST EVER MANUFACTURED—nothing sold in America or Europe of any other make will bear the least comparison with it. It is instantaneous in its effect, changing Red or Gray hair to any shade of Brown or Black, and the color imparted is so perfectly natural as to defy the closest scrutiny. There is no discoloration of the skin with this Dye, or trouble or skill required in applying it. Its affinity for the component parts of the hair is so great that it at once assimilates itself with them, and becomes part and parcel of their structure. The natural consequence of this assimulation is "that after the hair is once dyed it will never fade or change color." Its effect upon the fibres of the hair is different to any other Dye. All other Dyes render the hair harsh and brittle. This preparation, on the contrary, rather increases than diminishes its elasticity. Where Gray hair is the result of a weakened energy in the nerves and fibres supplying the coloring pigment, the effect of this dye will be not only to change the color of the hair already produced, but by restoring the nerves to their original healthy tone, the after growth will be of its original shade.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

"Having examined the 'Hair Dye' prepared by J. H. Thompson, I can recommend it as being properly prepared, and well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended.
"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
"New York, June 8, 1854."

This certificate, from a scientific gentleman so well known as Dr. Chilton, renders the publication of any other certificates unnecessary, as it is a sufficient guaranty of the genuineness of the article.

Sold wholesale and retail, by
J. H. THOMPSON, 6 Warren st., N. Y.
Price $1 and $2 per case. Sent by express to any part of the United States.
F. V. RUSHTON, 170 Chestnut Street,
Sole Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia.
Retail, of all Drug Stores throughout the United States. dec8-3m

"BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE."

THE ORIGINAL—for which 15 medals and diplomas have been given—and 80,000 applications made of it to the heads of his patrons. It Dyes the hair true to nature in one minute, without staining the skin or injuring the hair; and corrects the bad effects of all other dyes. Made, sold and applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig and Toupee Factory of BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway, New York, and sold by respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.
nov 3-6m

"Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."
Shakspeare.

TO all who desire these "sunny locks," we recommend the use of LYON'S world renowned KATHAIRON.

Its wonderful effect in restoring, preserving and beautifying the Hair, and cleansing it from dandruff and all other impurities, together with its delightful perfume, have rendered it an indispensable article of the toilet. Its immense sale and unprecedented popularity, have stamped it the choicest and most beneficial preparation for the Hair, ever made. Sold everywhere, in large bottles, for 25 cents.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
jan5-1m 63 Liberty Street, New York.